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Bosnia Foes Agree to a Monthlong Cease-Fire

Accord Falls Far Short Of Conditions Sought By U.S., Russia and UN

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

Bosnia's warring factions agreed Wednesday in Geneva on a month-long cease-fire starting Friday to allow time for United Nations mediators to pursue a longer truce.

The one-month limit seemed to underline the limited ability of the international community to find a solution to the 26-month conflict or to impose a halt to the fighting despite the involvement of both the United States and Russia in the peace negotiations.

Yasushi Akashi, the UN mediator and special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, spent five days trying to get the two factions to the negotiating table and had pushed for a four-month halt to the fighting.

The agreement reached, reminiscent of so many failed cease-fires with no provisions for enforcement, failed to mention either a separation of forces, the withdrawal of heavy weapons or the interposition of UN troops to assure that the two sides adhere to the agreement.

When the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia and the major European countries met in Geneva on May 13 they issued a solemn declaration saying such measures were essential and that any cease-fire should last at least four months with a provision for an extension.

The ministers are scheduled to meet again in Geneva on Sunday to review the work of their "contact group," which has been trying to devise a peace plan based on the partition of Bosnia between a Bosnian Serb republic and the newly established Muslim-Croatian federation. Those two entities are supposed to stay united in a loose union.

The Muslim-led Bosnian government is now particularly reluctant to accept the kind of cease-fire that American, Russian and European foreign ministers are proposing. It fears the real intent of all the Western powers, including its closest ally, the United States, is to freeze the war for good at a time when the Bosnian Serbs occupy more than 70 percent of the country.

The Bosnian Muslims, gaining steadily in military strength as a result of outside arms shipments and their new federation with the Croats, want to keep open their option of trying to regain by war more of the land they have lost to the Bosnian Serbs.

They have doubts that the international community has the will to force the Bosnian Serbs to withdraw from any of the lands they now hold, even if there is a peace agreement on the basis of the partition plan now being discussed that would give the Muslim-Croatian federation 51 percent of Bosnia. Under that partition plan, the Bosnian Serbs theoretically would have to surrender more than 20 percent of their current holdings.

The United States has joined Russia and the European Union in backing the 51-49 partition plan but laid down many conditions for any participation of U.S. troops in a UN peace-keeping force to carry it out.

The skepticism about Wednesday's agreement was reflected in comments made by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who called it "modest" and noted that none of the previous cease-fires had worked.

He had been insisting initially on a yearlong cease-fire and then lowered his demand to four months before finally accepting just one month, which was the initial Bosnian government proposal.

The two sides again agreed to exchange prisoners and information on missing persons. Both sides have held back on releasing all their prisoners.

Mr. Akashi said of the cease-fire: "What we got was certainly less than what I tried to get at the outset, which was for at least a four-month agreement on cessation of hostilities. But under the circumstances such a more-ambitious undertaking was not within reach."

The cease-fire document said that "as a first step" both sides agreed not to engage in offensive military operations "or other provocative actions of any kind" for one month starting Friday at noon.

As the talks on a possible cease-fire dragged on, Zoran Djindjic, president of Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia, indicated growing weariness with the Bosnian Serbs.

Yugoslav authorities are eager to end crippling UN sanctions imposed to punish Yugoslavia for its role in instigating the Bosnian war.

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That's Entertainment at 35,000 Feet

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A growing number of airline passengers will soon be able to sit back and press the buttons of a computer system that will offer them many of the entertainment options of their living rooms, the business capabilities of their offices and real-time information on where to pick up their baggage and at what gate to make a connecting flight.

Northwest Airlines already has such a system — including Nintendo games — on several jets.

United Airlines is putting a competing system on its wide-body fleet. British Airways and Singapore Airlines have similar plans. Passengers can play video mah-jongg on China Airlines.

It is the latest attempt by the industry to

keep passengers entertained on long flights, a trend pioneered in 1962 by TWA with the first scheduled movie on an airliner, "By Love Possessed" with Lana Turner and Jason Robards.

Now, passengers can choose from at least four movies, digital audio, a telephone-fax, and channels for shopping and for information on baggage, connecting gates and weather at destination cities.

The systems combine a small television screen, headphones and a remote-control device that allows passengers to choose these options.

Typically, the airlines are offering some of the services free but charging for others. Nintendo games, for example, cost travelers \$4 an hour on Northwest.

Within two years passengers should also be able to make hotel reservations, buy tickets to

sporting and theater events, and watch live news and entertainment.

Donna Abrahamson, Northwest's inflight sales specialist, acknowledged, "Anyone who is not familiar with computers is scared to death at first."

But with the help of flight attendants and children who "love to show the older passengers how to play the games," adults "will watch movies and play games for hours."

Older men often play the golf video game. Ms. Abrahamson said, while children are the most avid game players, adults tend to watch movies or scan the shopping channel, where they can buy items that are then delivered to their seats.

Within the last year, Nintendo and Hughes-Avicom International, a subsidiary,

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President Bill Clinton with Lord Jenkins, chancellor of University College, Oxford, after receiving an honorary law degree Wednesday. He returned to the campus where he was a war protester in the 1960s to find a new generation of protesters. Page 3.

Japanese Deal a Blow To U.S. Effort on Korea

Tokyo Fears Sanctions May Prompt Uprisings in Its Korean Community

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The Clinton administration's effort to force North Korea to pay a swift, high price for its continued defiance of nuclear inspectors has run into another major roadblock, with Japan balking at sanctions that would require a quick cutoff of the hundreds of millions of dollars that flow from its shores to the Communist government in Pyongyang.

Combined with China's reluctance to exert greater pressure on North Korea, the sharp debate between Tokyo and Washington threatens to greatly reduce the pain inflicted on the government of Kim Il Sung.

Officials in several countries in Northeast Asia say the Japanese have privately said they are worried about possible uprisings or terrorism by their own Korean population, and fear that the cutoff of the North's biggest supply of hard currency could lead to widespread suffering among the North Korean people.

Though estimates vary greatly, intelligence agencies believe that Koreans living in Japan send \$600 million to \$1.8 billion to Pyongyang every year, a huge figure in a country whose gross domestic product is about \$20 billion.

Japan has publicly said that it will abide by any sanctions approved by the United Nations Security Council, including a cutoff of financial transfers, as long as the action is permissible under the Japanese Constitution. But in private, officials say, Tokyo has been arguing against an American plan that would set a deadline for North Korea to open up for full inspections and impose a cutoff of financial transfers among the first set of sanctions if the North refused to comply.

Instead, Japan wants to issue another warning, with vague promises of later sanctions. Unlike the American plan, Japan's proposal calls for a much later attempt at cutting off the funds, if North Korea continues to obstruct inspections of sites where it is suspected of developing nuclear weapons.

"We are in agreement on the overall goal of bringing the North Koreans back to the negotiating table," a senior Japanese official involved in the issue said Wednesday. "But stopping the remittances of funds is a very heavy sanction. Our differences are over the weight of the sanctions and the timing."

Although officials on all sides say the differ-

ences are over tactics rather than strategy, the impact on American relations with its biggest ally in the Pacific could be considerable. The United States has supported Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the Security Council, and Tokyo's handling of the Korean crisis is widely regarded in Asia as the greatest test of its ability to take a leading role in a security issue.

A mishandling of the standoff could also bring down the fragile minority government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata. Mr. Hata has reportedly been arguing for a more aggressive stance by Japan, but the opposition Social Democratic Party, with long and deep links to North Korea, holds the deciding votes when a no-confidence resolution is presented in Parliament, perhaps as soon as this month.

In Seoul, by contrast, President Kim Young Sam has publicly taken a far harder line against the North than at any point in his 16 months in office. On Wednesday, at a first meeting of the country's National Security Council since 1988, Mr. Kim made it clear that he would not settle for anything less than a full accounting of what the North has done with its plutonium supplies over the past few years.

"Tensions on the Korean Peninsula are likely to remain for the time being," the president said. "North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is intended for use not against other countries but against South Korea, and thus their program should be stopped at any cost."

Government officials here said that "at any cost" did not include a military strike on the North's nuclear sites. "It's out of the question," a senior aide to Mr. Kim said Wednesday. He also discounted the possibility of a naval blockade, saying, "We are attempting to avoid doing anything that could be interpreted as warfare."

South Korea's biggest fear now, officials say, is that the North will try to stage an incident or set up a provocation. On Wednesday morning, for example, the North Korean official press agency quoted military sources as saying that the South has deployed new guns in the demilitarized zone and that it fired at a post in the North. A spokesman for South Korea's Defense Ministry denied that any such activity had taken place.

In the last few months, the Japanese govern-

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U.S. and Europe Renew Bid To Forge Links With East

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

ISTANBUL — The United States and its European allies embarked on a new effort Wednesday to formalize closer relations with Russia and other former adversaries in the East by linking them to the West's principal economic and military organizations.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who arrived here Wednesday night for a meeting of NATO foreign ministers on how to build a closer military relationship with Moscow, told reporters aboard his plane that the latest initiative reflected President Bill Clinton's "vision of an undivided and integrated Europe."

Besides working through NATO's program of military cooperation with Eastern countries, known as Partnership for Peace, the Clinton administration is pressing its European allies to open up their markets so that the economic partnership between East and West can be based more on trade rather than aid.

In Paris on Wednesday, Mr. Christopher joined his counterparts from the world's major industrialized nations in approving a new economic accord with Russia designed to expedite reforms and expand its nascent market economy. (Page 9)

In Istanbul, Mr. Christopher said the 16 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and nearly two dozen other countries from the defunct Soviet empire "will continue to develop the important network of relationships with our new partners" to the East "to strengthen the security and prosperity of an undivided, democratic Europe."

Last month, the Russian defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, told the NATO allies that his country was prepared to join the military cooperation plan that has been embraced by 20 other Eastern states, some of which see it as a stepping-stone to full NATO membership.

But General Grachev stressed that Russia

wanted a parallel "full-blooded strategic relationship" to be established with the alliance that would take into account Russia's status as Europe's biggest country and premier nuclear power.

Germany has led the way in urging the allies to accept the need for a special dialogue with Russia. Although the Russians say their request to join the partnership is unconditional, there has been strong pressure from nationalist forces in the army and the Parliament for Moscow not to participate unless it receives the kind of broad strategic relationship that Mr. Grachev and others have requested.

But the United States, Britain and other countries fear that granting exceptional status to Moscow or creating a special partnership would arouse suspicions among smaller Eastern states that Russia was being given an effective veto over their security interests.

Mr. Christopher said it was important that the nature of the alliance's relationship with Russia must be devised "in a way that will not compromise the integrity of the Partnership for Europe."

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For Major, Vote For EU Deputies Could Be Omen

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Voters go to the polls Thursday to choose representatives to the European Parliament, but in Britain, at least, the outcome of the balloting will most likely tell less about Europe than the domestic political future of Prime Minister John Major.

At best, surveys say, only 4 in 10 voters will turn out, and even then British ballots will not be counted until Sunday, once voting is finishing in all 12 countries of the European Union.

But for Mr. Major and the Conservative Party, the outcome is likely to provide an omen. At stake are 567 seats in the Parliament, which meets in Strasbourg, distributed among the 12 member countries. (Page 2)

Hoping to rout Tory candidates, opposition parties in Britain have campaigned at times as if the ballot were not about the European assembly, but a referendum on the Conservative leadership.

In turn, the prime minister has taken to the stump in recent days, exhorting the party faithful to turn out, warning that a victory for rival Labor or Liberal Democratic candidates would be a recipe for a centralized federal Europe.

"Don't stay at home and let other choose the destiny of the Continent," Mr. Major told supporters in London on Tuesday night.

Some Conservative politicians have warned Mr. Major that a poor showing in these elections, only a month after the Tories lost hundreds of seats in local and county elections, could be a fatal blow to the prime minister's leadership.

With 87 seats at stake, the conventional wis-

See ALGERIA, Page 7

War's Ruins Where Soviet Elite Played

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

SUKHUMI, Georgia — In the Soviet era, one of the favored spas of the Communist elite was the Georgian province of Abkhazia, where the craggy range of the Caucasus, snow-covered most of the year, lies within sight of mile after mile of Black Sea beaches.

The land now lies in ruins. At hillside homes with sweeping views, artillery shells collapsed the roofs, and looters followed. In the center of the capital, Sukhumi, buildings are charred skeletons. Luxury beachfront hotels are empty hulks.

The province's Georgians, who once made up nearly half the population, have been killed or fled, and there is an eerie emptiness to Sukhumi, where heavily armed men in multi room the streets.

The city has become the ghostly symbol of another brutal ethnic war, one in which Abkhazian separatists claim a victory the world does not recognize.

"We're de facto independent," Vladimir Ardzuba, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia, said in a recent interview. Mr. Ardzuba, who only a few years ago was a hard-line Communist, is determined that Georgians never again dominate Abkhazia.

But Georgia believes that Abkhazia must return to the fold, and is looking to other nations for help. In the end, just about everyone agrees that Russia will determine Abkhazia's future, just as it was Russia that contributed to the upheaval.

So far, no one has recognized Abkhazia's independence, because other nations take the position that Georgia's territorial integrity is to be respected. This position rests on the fear that if borders can be changed by force, there will be more separatist bloodshed elsewhere.

Whether the rest of the world will actually do anything to enforce the principle of territorial integrity is uncertain, if not unlikely. The Abkhazians have proved, at least for the moment, that when it comes to gaining independence, war pays, a lesson demonstrated by the Serbs and Eritreans in recent years.

Like other ethnic disputes, the question of whose land this originally was depends on how far back in history one goes. But during nearly

See GEORGIA, Page 6

Algeria's Journalists: A Step From Death

Regime's Control and Muslim Hostility Make Life Dangerous

By Jonathan Randal
Washington Post Service

SIDI FERRUCH, Algeria — From afar Mohammed would seem to lead a charmed life. He lives in a three-star hotel on one of the finest beaches. He is good at a job he loves.

Yet, at 33, things have gone so terribly wrong that he won't even give his family name to a visitor. He makes only furtive visits home, always on the spur of the moment and in borrowed cars so as not to attract attention.

Mohammed's problem is that he is a journalist. In a little more than a year 15 Algerian journalists, as well as a French cameraman, have been assassinated by Islamic radicals settling scores with the media they feel side not just with the secular government, but with its most vehemently radical wing.

The 15th Algerian victim — Ferhat Cherkit — was gunned down Tuesday outside his newspaper, El Moudjahid, the organ of the National

Liberation Front, which ran Algeria from independence in 1962 until the army takeover in 1992.

Security is why Mohammed and some 100 other colleagues live at government expense, at the Hotel Manar, half an hour's drive on a superhighway from where they work in Algiers. They carefully stagger their comings and goings, hoping to avoid being predictable.

At the hotel plainclothesmen are on duty around the clock. The Manar is close to a gendarmerie barracks that is also not far from the Club des Pins, the high security compound where Algeria's ruling generals, ministers and former ministers and top editors live.

Mohammed covers sports, providing what he calls relief for people fed up with politics and terrorism after more than two years of increasing violence between the army and Islamic insurgents.

But even with such a noncontroversial beat, Mohammed has received death threats, be-

cause, he believes, he works for Algerian television, a state monopoly and a prime target for the assassins. To date five television staff members have been killed.

"I did not expect our Algeria to become like this," Mohammed lamented, reflecting fear of assassination, government pressure on the media, and a lack of objectivity that betrays the loathing of many journalists for even moderate Islamic involvement in political life.

Other local and foreign journalists expressed less surprise at the fate of the Algerian press, which only three years ago was considered one of the freest in the Arab world. Today, its most obvious limitation is the authorities' news blackout on the security situation. Under anti-terrorist emergency legislation, unauthorized publication or broadcasting of clashes or casualties are punishable by fines, seizure of offending issues, suspension or imprisonment.

Algeria's media, for example, were allowed to

Kiosk

Scam to Cost Creditors 4 Billion DM

Germany's third major financial scandal in little more than six months will hit banks and insurance companies with up to 4 billion Deutsche marks in losses, prosecutors said Wednesday as they disclosed details of a scam in which senior managers of Barmenia AG, a manufacturer of flooring, speculated in financial markets using borrowed funds.

Prosecutors estimated that Barmenia owed 50 German and foreign banks as much as 1.6 billion DM (\$960 million). A Wiesbaden-based factoring company that did business with Barmenia faces an additional 2 billion DM loss. But no single bank is expected to lose more than 100 million DM, German banking sources said. (Page 9)

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| Newsstand Prices | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bahrain.....0.800 Din | Malta.....25 c |
| Cyprus.....C. 5.1.00 | Nigeria.....50.00 Naira |
| Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr. | Orman.....1.000 Riols |
| Finland.....11 F.M. | Qatar.....8.00 Riols |
| Gibraltar.....2.0.05 | Rep. Ireland.....R.1.00 |
| Great Britain.....5.00 | Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R |
| Egypt.....E.P. 500 | South Africa.....R. 6 |
| Jordan.....J.D. 1.00 | U.A.E.....R.20 Dirh |
| Kenya.....K.S.H. 150 | U.S. Mail.....(Eur.)\$1.10 |
| Kuwait.....500 Fils | Zimbabwe.....Zim.\$20.00 |

| Dow Jones | | Trib Index | |
|------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| Down | 6.46 | Up | 0.21% |
| 3,749.45 | | 112.83 | |
| The Dollar | | Previous Close | |
| New York | 1.6685 | 1.6667 | |
| London | 1.511 | 1.5095 | |
| Paris | 105.55 | 104.225 | |
| Yen | 8.683 | 8.681 | |

Europeans Moody for Parliament Elections

BRUSSELS — European voters appear set to give some of their leaders a bloody nose on Thursday and Sunday, taking the opportunity of European Parliament elections to vent their anger over the state of things at home.

Officially at stake in the European elections are 567 seats in the Parliament, which meets in the French city of Strasbourg.

But the elections, which begin on Thursday in the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark and Britain, are typically used by voters to express their views on incumbent politicians at home.

In Britain, Prime Minister John Major's Conservative Party is expected to suffer heavy losses to the opposition Labour Party in a ballot to be held on Thursday.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, meanwhile, is looking at a possible election victory by the opposition center-right Popular Party for the first time at the national level in 12 years.

A particularly poor showing on Sunday would put Mr. Gonzalez under pressure to call an early general election.

In Germany, voters will give Chancellor Helmut Kohl his first nationwide test since 1990 and provide a pointer to the likely outcome of general elections in October.

Two recent polls showed Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats either even or a few percentage points ahead of Rudolf Scharping's Social Democrats.

"We have effectively 12 national elections with a slightly European flavor," one EU diplomat said.

Although the stakes are probably highest for Mr. Major and Mr. Gonzalez, voters in other countries are also expected to treat the poll as a referendum.

It will be, for example, the first test for Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy since he hammered the leftist opposition in March.

A recent poll indicated that his Forza Italia would see an increase in support, while Mr. Berlusconi's government allies, the neofascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League, would hold steady.

Likewise in Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, a Socialist, will get a first feel for his popularity after his general election win last year.

In at least one country, however, a leader is asking his supporters to use the elections for a different kind of referendum.

Ruud Lubbers, who is stepping down as prime minister of the Netherlands, urged Dutch voters on Wednesday to turn out in force as a show of support for his candidacy to become president of the European Commission.

German Rightist Party Is Linked to 14 Crimes

BONN — The German government said Wednesday that the far-right Republican Party had been linked to 14 crimes since December 1992, including at least one beating resulting in death.

Responding to a parliamentary query by the small Party of Democratic Socialism, the government said Republican Party members were under investigation in several states for crimes ranging from libel to injury resulting in death.

The government said it would disclose no details of the cases under review because of continuing investigations.

The government also responded to a request to disclose information showing Republican support for violence against foreigners.

It quoted a Republican official commenting on ethnic minorities at a campaign rally in Freudenstadt as saying: "As long as you can shoot them I don't have anything against them."

The Republican Party leader, Franz Schönhuber, a former officer in Hitler's Waffen-SS, has dismissed a wave of accusations against the party as unfounded.

The Office for the Protection of the Constitution, which monitors political extremism, has cited sev-



A resident of Bethlehem passing tires set afire in a road Wednesday to protest Israel's continued detention of Palestinians.

Israel and Jordan Put Details Before Pact

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Israel and Jordan have moved closer to peace, agreeing to work together to plan road projects, economic and aviation agreements and even tourism and a cross-border park.

The effect of the agreement was to leave the two countries committed to negotiating peace and already planning the details, but not yet prepared to sign an actual treaty.

The two countries agreed in September on an agenda for peace negotiations, but little has happened since as Israel concentrated on carrying out its agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization and its indirect peace talks with Syria.

On a shuttle diplomacy mission in the Middle East last month, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher did not visit Amman because

there was no indication of movement on that front.

Now King Hussein of Jordan, who has always been reluctant to get out in front of his Arab neighbors in dealing with Israel, has decided to go ahead with open, direct contacts that fall short of a peace agreement but signal that one is coming.

"Something very significant has happened here," said a U.S. official who monitored the talks on Tuesday, adding that it was not clear what motivated Jordan to make new agreements with Israel at this time.

"This is not a separate Israel-Jordan peace treaty," the official said.

"It is a sanctioned effort to move forward on projects that will be implemented in a peace treaty."

Israeli officials hailed the agreement as a step toward peace and normal relations with a

neighbor that has technically been at war with Israel since 1967.

"We are glad that yet another step on the road to peace has been taken," said an Israeli negotiator, Elyakim Rubinstein.

"It is still a long road because all the topics that have been discussed here need elaboration, negotiation, finalization."

Jordan's ambassador to the United States, Faysel Tarawneh, said, "The accomplishments of this session have surpassed expectations."

Among the points listed in a joint statement Tuesday were a decision to hold direct bilateral peace negotiations in Israel and Jordan in July; an agreement in principle on building a road to link the Red Sea ports of Aqaba and Eilat with each other and with Egypt; the establishment of a joint commission on boundaries, the environment, water and security issues; and the development of a master plan for the Jordan Rift Valley, including plans for a "transboundary cultural heritage park."

In a related development, China accused the State Department in Washington of hypocrisy and fabrication for its report on human rights in China.

A strongly worded article published by the China Society for Human Rights Studies criticized the U.S. report, issued Feb. 1, as "unfair, lacking objectivity and fundamentally based on rumors and subjective conjecture."

In its global human-rights report for 1993, the State Department had criticized China for widespread human rights abuses, citing extrajudicial killings, torture and detentions.

(AP, AFP)

The Toll Mounts in Yemen as UN Envoy Arrives

Agence France-Press

ADEN, Yemen — A total of 27 civilians were killed and 45 wounded when their village north of Aden was shelled, hospital officials said Wednesday. The action came as a United Nations envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, began a peace mission to Yemen.

The casualties, mainly women and children, were the result of

overnight shelling of Dar Saad village, 15 kilometers (10 miles) from the southern town of Aden, officials at Jumburiya Hospital said.

Southern officials accused the north of shelling the village.

Southern forces said they shot down a northern warplane during a failed raid against a target in Little Aden, just outside the main city, but there was no confirmation from the north.

Mr. Brahimi, a former Algerian foreign minister, arrived in the northern capital of Sana'a.

The former UN official urged both sides in the monthlong civil war to stop fighting and resume negotiations.

Mr. Brahimi's mission is in line with a UN Security Council resolution adopted last week calling on forces loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and those of his southern

rival, Ali Salem Baid, to stop fighting.

Sana'a had agreed to observe a cease-fire starting at midnight on Monday, but it collapsed only hours later.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Tuesday urged the warring factions to respect the cease-fire resolution, which also called for a halt in arms supplies to the warring parties.

(AP, AFP)

Bangladesh Hunts Writer Sentenced by Muslims

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The police across Bangladesh were scouring the country on Wednesday for an outspoken writer who went into hiding after Muslim clerics said she should be put to death for blaspheming Islam.

The writer, Taslima Nasreen, 32, slipped out of her apartment in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, a few hours before police officers arrived there to arrest her on a blasphemy charge, reports from that country said.

"We hope that she will not come to any harm," said a spokesman for Viking-Penguin India, her English-language publishers in India. He said the writer had not been in touch with Viking.

It is not clear whether Miss Nasreen, a former gynecologist who is known for her unconventional views on sex and marriage in conservative South Asia, was trying to flee the country.

Miss Nasreen, who is one of her country's best-known literary figures, became the focus of bitter attacks by clerics in Bangladesh after the publication of a book on the tragedy overwhelming a Hindu family in her country after Hindu militants destroyed a mosque in India in 1992.

Hindus are a minority in Bangladesh, which has an Islamic constitution, and there have been complaints of violations of their rights over the last decade. Many continue to

slip across into India and settle with relatives.

Last week, the anger against Miss Nasreen, who has been married and divorced three times, spilled onto the streets of Dhaka after Islamic militants demanded her death for allegedly saying that the Koran, the holy book of the Muslims, was out of date. The writer later denied having made the statement to an Indian newspaper.

In some parts of the city, militants spread through the streets, carrying a noose and shouting that the writer be put to death.

The same day, a local court in the city issued a warrant of arrest against Miss Nasreen for deliberately hurting religious sentiments.

North Korea has said it will regard sanctions as an act of war and has shown no signs of backing down from its refusal to open nuclear facilities to international inspection.

Last week, Mr. Hata's government opened talks with the United States and South Korea on possible punitive measures to be adopted by the three countries should China veto any resolution put to the UN Security Council.

China, North Korea's last remaining ally, insists the issue must be resolved through talks, not sanctions.

In last week's talks in Washington, Mr. Hata's envoy revealed a Japanese draft package of sanctions that included bans on trade, cash transfers, exchanges of officials and flights.

(AP, AFP)

Japanese Socialists Agree to Talks, if Hata Resigns

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's national budget finally cleared the lower house of Parliament on Wednesday, opening the way for talks between breakaway Socialists and Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's governing coalition.

The budget bill for 1994-95, which should have taken effect April 1, was sent to the upper house for deliberation. The government adopted two stop-gap budgets to tide itself over.

Persistent political wrangling over a loans scandal surrounding former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his sudden resignation in April had delayed the 73 trillion yen (\$700 billion) budget.

The main opposition Liberal Democratic Party has promised to topple Mr. Hata's minority government once the budget be-

comes law after the upper house vote by the end of the month. Mr. Hata must resign or call early elections if a no-confidence motion is passed.

But on Wednesday the Socialist Party, which holds the swing votes in Parliament, made a conditional offer to rejoin the coalition.

The Socialists insisted that Mr. Hata must step down and that the coalition must take a softer line against North Korea.

The Socialists have traditional ties with North Korea's governing Communists and maintain a strict pacifist platform.

"We will demand that a new coalition adhere to the principle and spirit of the constitution," said the Socialist Party's deputy leader, Wataru Kubo.

"If there is an agreement on policy, I see

no reason for a no-confidence motion," he said.

The Socialists were members of the coalition that ended 38 years of Liberal Democratic Party rule last year but left it over policy issues.

Talks between the coalition and the Socialists could start next week.

Mr. Kubo said, however, that Mr. Hata must first step down to make way for a new governing coalition that would include the Socialists.

"We must make every effort for the Socialists to rejoin the coalition," said Hajime Funada, a senior member of Mr. Hata's party.

Japan's constitution bans the country from using military means to settle international disputes. The Socialists say it also requires the government to keep any sanc-

tions within the bounds of what is decided by the United Nations.

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(AP, AFP)

Dissidents In China To Remain Detained

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Dissidents arrested before the anniversary last week of the 1989 crackdown on democracy protests have been told to expect long detentions, friends and relatives said Wednesday.

Friends of Bao Ge, an advocate of democracy from Shanghai who was arrested last week, said the police had told his family that they were holding him for "shelter and investigation."

Yang Zhou, another Shanghai dissident who was arrested in early May, has been given the same status, friends said.

A person held for "shelter and investigation" is not entitled to judicial protection. The police are not required to produce charges or hand him over to a court, and although regulations say the limit is three months, in practice the police have held some "shelter and investigation" prisoners for years.

Mr. Bao and Mr. Yang were among several dozen people arrested in Shanghai and Beijing in the weeks leading up to the June 3-4 anniversary of the army attack that crushed the 1989 Tiananmen Square democracy movement. Because it was the fifth anniversary, authorities were especially fearful that there might be attempts at commemorations.

They rounded up some dissidents, put others under 24-hour surveillance and sent still others out of town.

Family and friends of those arrested had expected that they would be released after the anniversary passed quietly, but there has been no word of any releases.

The police continued Wednesday to prevent contact with two People's University professors who staged a hunger strike Friday and Saturday in memory of their teenage son. He was among the hundreds killed by the army on the 1989 crackdown.

The authorities are still not allowing another dissident, Chen Ziming, to return home nearly one month after he was given medical parole from prison.

In a related development, China accused the State Department in Washington of hypocrisy and fabrication for its report on human rights in China.

A strongly worded article published by the China Society for Human Rights Studies criticized the U.S. report, issued Feb. 1, as "unfair, lacking objectivity and fundamentally based on rumors and subjective conjecture."

In its global human-rights report for 1993, the State Department had criticized China for widespread human rights abuses, citing extrajudicial killings, torture and detentions.

(AP, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Poland, in Reversal of Policy, Seeks Better Relations With Russia and CIS

WARSAW (NYT) — In a reversal of a long-standing policy that had sought to distance Poland from Moscow's sphere of influence, the Polish government has announced that it will seek closer relations with Russia and its Commonwealth of Independent States.

"Poland cannot turn its back to the East," Foreign Affairs Minister Andrzej Olechowski said Tuesday. Mr. Olechowski said Poland would encourage closer diplomatic relations with Moscow and renew economic ties with the CIS, which groups former countries of the defunct Soviet Union.

Since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe nearly five years ago, Poland had systematically severed all ties linking it to its former ally. Polish-Russian relations reached a low point last fall when President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia told the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that Poland's entry into the alliance was unacceptable to Moscow.

While Russia's blockade of early NATO acceptance remains a thorn in relations between the two countries, Tuesday Deputy Defense Minister Jerzy Milewski conceded that "Poland will have to accept a certain special status of Russia within the Partnership for Peace program."

U.S. Backs Turks' Plan for Iraqi Oil

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Clinton administration has agreed in principle to a Turkish proposal to sell several million barrels of Iraqi crude oil stranded in a Turkish pipeline since before the Gulf War, administration officials said. The proposed sale would be a one-time-only deal, they said.

A 390-kilometer (610-mile) pipeline from Kirkuk in northern Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast was one of the main export routes for Iraqi crude oil before Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. When sanctions were imposed that cut off sales of Iraqi oil, about 12 million barrels of crude were trapped in the line, including 8.2 million owned by Iraq.

The Turks, looking toward a day when Iraq is again authorized to sell oil freely on world markets, want to flush and clean out the pipeline to keep it in good working order. They would sell the oil and use the proceeds to provide food and medicine to Iraq.

A Navy Step on Civilian Homosexuals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Navy Secretary John Dalton has banned discrimination against the service's civilian employees based on sexual orientation, the navy said Wednesday.

The directive applies to the service's 252,000 civilian employees, and is in line with regulations issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a spokesman said.

The navy is the first armed service to issue such a statement, but others are expected to follow suit.

U.S. Asks Russia for an Explanation

OXFORD, England (AP) — The United States is consulting with Russia on why a U.S. transport plane was forced to land by Russian fighter jets, an American official traveling with President Bill Clinton said here Wednesday. The official said the United States did not believe the plane had wandered off course but was still checking.

Russian fighter jets forced the plane, a Lockheed L-100 traveling from Frankfurt to Tbilisi, Georgia, to land at the Black Sea city of Sochi on Tuesday, saying the aircraft had violated Russian airspace. It was allowed to leave about three hours later.

"We are currently working with the Russians to see why this happened and make sure this does not happen again," the official said. The flight was one of several monthly logistics flights in Asia and Africa, the official added.

German Alternative to Normandy

HEIDELBERG, Germany (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who was not invited to the 50th anniversary of the Normandy landing, celebrated the postwar peace with President François Mitterrand at a festival of youth Wednesday in the old university city of Heidelberg.

Mr. Kohl insists he did not seek an invitation to the D-Day beaches. But his proposal for a French-German lovefest two days later was clearly meant as a forward-looking alternative to the Normandy ceremonies, which few Germans could wholeheartedly celebrate.

About 6,000 French and German youths were taking part in the Heidelberg festival. The high point was a forum where students could discuss their ideas about the Europe of the next century with the two leaders.

Giscard Shudders at Inviting Germans

PARIS (Reuters) — Choking back sobs on national television, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said Wednesday that German soldiers had no place in France's national day celebrations next month.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's eyes filled with tears and his voice thickened when he was asked if he supported a decision by President François Mitterrand to invite European Army Corps troops, including German soldiers, to march in Paris on July 14, in what is known outside of France as Bastille Day.

"When I was in high school in Paris, every morning when we woke up we heard the Germans — this moves me — singing under our windows," the former president, 68, a fervent supporter of closer relations between France and Germany, said. "We heard their steps in the streets until 1944. The thought that this year when we are commemorating these battles, these sacrifices, we are going to see them parading on the Champs-Élysées, it really affects me."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Tokyo and Osaka Most Costly Cities

GENEVA (Reuters) — The Japanese cities of Tokyo and Osaka are still by far the world's most expensive places to live, with Moscow in third place, according to a Swiss study made public Wednesday.

The report, by the Corporate Resources Group, measures the cost of living in various cities across the globe using a basket of 155 goods and services. With New York (ranked in 19th place) taken as a national 100-point basis, Tokyo scored 207 points on the index and Osaka 194.

Moscow, a new convert to capitalism, ranked third on 133 points, ahead of Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Zurich and Geneva. "The currency changes and price movements during the past year have made the majority of European cities less expensive compared to New York one year ago," the statement said. The cheapest city of the 100 list was Harare, Zimbabwe, at 68 points.

Train services in the Netherlands were disrupted Wednesday as drivers and conductors held a wildcat strike in protest at planned job cuts. Rail workers in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague joined the strike, leaving much of the country without trains. International services to and from Belgium, France and Germany were also disrupted. (Reuters)

Albania denied reports Wednesday that it had prevented road traffic from crossing its border with Montenegro for five days. But a statement by the Public Order Ministry said the Albanian police had been required to increase checks on vehicles because of the growth of smuggling into the former Yugoslavia. (AFP)

The French airline AOM said it would begin serving half a dozen new routes this summer, including Nice to Tel Aviv. AOM, which flies only long routes, said the French Transport Ministry awarded it rights to serve Noumea, New Caledonia; Colombo, Sri Lanka; the Maldives; Nassau, Bahamas; and Tel Aviv from Paris twice daily. (Bloomberg)

The number of tourists visiting Israel in the first quarter of 1994 jumped 13 percent, to 658,400, over the same period last year as arrivals from the Far East soared, the Tourism Ministry said Wednesday. (AFP)

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THE AMERICAS /

Races Head For Record Outlay in California

By Dave Leshner

LOS ANGELES — Dianne Feinstein, a Democrat, will defend her U.S. Senate seat from California in November against a freshman Republican congressman, Michael Huffington, who won his party's nomination with a campaign financed from his personal fortune.

The primary election results Tuesday set the stage for a Senate race in the fall that is very likely to set a record for campaign spending and is sure to be one of the most closely watched in the nation.

The stakes are unusually high because Democrats are fighting to keep control of the Senate and the Republicans would get a big boost if they stole an unexpected seat in such a key state, it would send an ominous signal to the White House about President Bill Clinton's chances for re-election in 1996.

But the heightened awareness about this race is recent. Just a few months ago, Washington insiders and many California Democratic leaders were counting on Ms. Feinstein's re-election as one of the sure bets of 1994. She is still considered a formidable incumbent who would be difficult to unseat. But today, campaign observers regard her race as a serious one.

Mr. Huffington, a businessman and newcomer to California, upset a veteran congressman in 1992. Mr. Huffington pounded his opponent with negative commercials and spent more than \$5.2 million of his own money to set a national record for spending in a House campaign.

Based on his last campaign finance report and on recent television purchases, Mr. Huffington was expected to spend as much as \$8 million of his own money on the primary. If so, that is already close to the record for the most personal money ever spent in a Senate race, set by Jay Rockefeller's \$10 million when he won a seat from West Virginia in 1984.

Ms. Feinstein has raised at least \$6 million. Thus, the candidates together have more than halfway to a record for the most expensive Senate race in history. The current record is \$25.9 million, set in the race won by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, in 1984.

In the gubernatorial race, State Treasurer Kathleen Brown cruised to victory in the Democratic primary and said she was eager to begin a long-awaited showdown with Governor Pete Wilson, a Republican.

Ms. Brown, 48, becomes the third Brown chosen by Democrats as their gubernatorial standard-bearer in the last four decades. She rode a well-oiled bandwagon to victory over the insurance commissioner, John Garamendi, 48, and state Senator Tom Hayden, 54.

Her brother, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. and her father, Edmund G. (Pat) Brown were governors of the state.



HIM AND HIS SHADOW — Jimmy Carter, the former president and former Georgia governor, speaking with reporters after a statue of him was unveiled at the capitol in Atlanta.

Senior Democrats Say Health Plan Faces Calendar Crunch in Congress

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON — Unless congressional committees produce health care bills this month, Congress may lose the chance to overhaul health care this year, according to a top House leadership source.

The "way I see it, we need to be on the floor in July," he said.

Neither Mr. Gephardt nor other Democratic leaders would say that missing that target would be fatal to the project that President Bill Clinton has made the centerpiece of his administration. But most of them say that if bills are not passed in both houses and sent to a House-Senate conference by the mid-August vacation break, there will not be enough time to assemble and pass any substantial health legislation before Congress quits for the November elections.

The leaders want to obtain legislation from as many committees as they can. They could then claim a broader base for the packages they would devise from those proposals and put before their colleagues for a vote.

To get bills passed by each house by August, especially in the Senate, where debate can drag on endlessly, they want committee versions they can work on by early July.

Although leaders insist they still have time, they have suffered setbacks from the ouster of one chairman they were counting on, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, at the House Ways and Means Committee, to the inability of all five major committees to meet their self-imposed deadline of action by May 30.

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee is the only committee with a final vote in sight.

Its chairman, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, hopes for a final vote this week and has faced no obstruction, and even occasional support, from committee Republicans.

The more problematic Senate Finance Committee is expected to meet privately on Thursday to consider a draft proposal from its chairman, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York.

Mr. Moynihan has moved more slowly than any other chairman as he searched for Republican support. But he is expected to offer a proposal that would require employers to pay for their workers' health insurance, a central element of President Clinton's plan and all the Democratic leadership variations, as well as the element Republicans most strongly attack in every committee.

Clinton Walks Oxford's Halls of Protest

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
OXFORD, England — President Bill Clinton ended his D-Day tour of Europe on Wednesday with a nostalgic visit to Oxford University, defying the ghosts of his own biography to visit the campus where he struggled to avoid military service in Vietnam.

It was here, as a Rhodes Scholar in 1969, that Mr. Clinton wrote his now-famous letter to an ROTC officer in Arkansas, thanking him for "saving me from the draft." And it was here that Mr. Clinton planned anti-war demonstrations and wrote of his generation's "loathing" of the military because of the Vietnam conflict.

And it was here, in the ancient halls of Oxford's Sheldonian Theatre, that Mr. Clinton chose to end his tour of homage to the heroes of World War II with an honorary degree awards ceremony and conversation with students who followed him here.

While acknowledging that this event ending his trip was what one aide called "weird scheduling," a White House official said the president "wanted to come here and so here we are."

Mr. Clinton made no mention of his war protest activities as a student at Oxford, but he did acknowledge the 250 Oxford students who staged a sit-in demonstration aimed at him. Their shouts filtered into the hall during the ceremonies.

The authorities then abandoned plans for the president to walk in a procession after the ceremonies. Instead, they ushered him into a limousine, keeping the protesters behind a tight line of police.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said this visit was about "an important message the president has" for students here and elsewhere that is exactly right to end the D-Day observances: "Their generation needs to pick up the mantle and carry on."

Mr. Clinton offered that message in brief remarks following the degree ceremony, mostly in Latin, conducted by the chancellor of the university, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead. Mr. Clinton, in the official presentation, was described as a "doughty and tireless champion of the cause of world peace."

In his remarks, Mr. Clinton stuck to the cross-generational theme that has served him during the past days' tributes on the beaches of Normandy and the cemeteries across Europe where Americans killed in the war lie buried. He spoke of the lessons of D-Day and the "sheer will of freedom's forces changed the course of this century."

The obligations of today's leaders and citizens, he said, "go beyond memory" to "unite our people around the opportunities of peace as those who went before us united against the dangers of war and oppression."

Mr. Clinton, who looked and sounded exhausted, found time nonetheless to stroll through the campus and to visit his old room here and chat with students, including Emma Caldwell, 18, of Northern Ireland who occupies the suite he once did. Outside the ceremony, the protesters demonstrated about a several causes, including the cost of the event and U.S. policies in Bosnia and Haiti.

Mr. Clinton made no references to the controversial segment of his youth that unfolded here. On this journey overall, he has been unapologetic about his opposition to the Vietnam War and his efforts to avoid the draft, and the Normandy events began, even offered a new description of his sentiments about the military, and his regrets at having missed service in a popular cause.

In an NBC television interview Sunday, as he relaxed about the aircraft carrier George Washington off the Normandy coast, he said, "I don't regret the fact that I opposed the conflict in Vietnam and our policy there. I did what I could to, honorably, bring it to an end. I still think I was right."

Mr. Clinton's aides had hoped that his performance on this picture-perfect tour would exorcise the ghosts of his past and clearly set in the public mind that someone of his generation, the war-protester generation, could honor the sacrifices of soldiers and sit comfortably, finally, in the chair of commander in chief.

College Women Catch Up in Chugging

By Brooke A. Masters

WASHINGTON — The percentage of American college women who drink alcohol primarily to get drunk has tripled since the mid-1970s and now nearly equals the percentage of college men who drink for the same reason, according to a new report.

The National Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities also reported that "binge drinking" — which it defines as at least five drinks in one night — is the worst substance-abuse problem among college students. The report concluded that alcohol is implicated in most major campus problems, including rape, other violent crimes, AIDS transmission and academic difficulties.

The commission was formed by Columbia University's Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse to examine collegiate substance use and make recommendations to administrators, parents and students. Last year, the group urged campuses to ban smoking.

The report calls on colleges to shift the "campus culture away from accepting alcohol abuse."

The commission also urged the federal government to fund more research on prevention and treatment programs and require college

crime reports to note whether substance abuse was a factor.

The report, which compiled data from a wide range of national and regional studies, illustrates what a U.S. Circuit Court judge, Pamela Ann Rymaszewski, a commission member, called an epidemic. These were among the commission's findings:

- About one-third of all male and female college students drink primarily to get drunk.
- Among students under the legal drinking age of 21, 47 percent reported binge drinking in the previous two weeks. Among students 21 and over, the rate fell to 35 percent.
- About 90 percent of campus rapes, 95 percent of violent campus crime and 80 percent of campus vandalism are alcohol-related.
- Students with "A" averages consumed an average 3.6 drinks a week, while those with "D" or failing grades averaged 10.6. A drink is one beer, four ounces of wine or one to 1½ ounces of liquor.
- Sixty percent of college women diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease reported being drunk at the time they likely were infected.
- Forty-two percent of college students reported drinking heavily within the previous two weeks; the rate among their peers not in college was 33 percent.

The report also found some groups of college students more at risk than others. White male students reported drinking the most, averaging nine drinks a week, followed by Latino men (5.8 drinks), white women (4.1 drinks), black men (3.6 drinks), and black women (1 drink).

Penn State's football coach, Joe Paterno, who was also a commission member, said he saw racial differences among athletes. "It's mostly a white football player problem," he said. "Maybe the black student-athlete is more focused."

College men still drink heavily more often than women, according to the report. About 54 percent of men reported binge drinking in the previous two weeks, while 38 percent of women did. But Joseph Califano, president of the center that sponsored the commission, warned that the statistics on the number of drinks consumed may underestimate the problem for women.

"Alcohol has much more severe consequences for women," he said, citing medical studies. "Women are quicker to get cirrhotic of the liver and quicker to become addicted."

Most of the statistics in the report were drawn from a Department of Education survey of 58,000 students at 78 universities. The information on motives for drinking comes from studies by a Harvard University researcher.

Away From Politics

● A 12-year-old girl completed her trans-Atlantic flight after taking her single-engine plane above the clouds to rid the wings of ice. "I always thought it would be real hard, and it was," the girl, Vicki Van Meier, said at Glasgow International Airport. The sixth-grader, from Meadville, Pennsylvania, was accompanied by her flight instructor. She believes she is the youngest girl to pilot a plane across the Atlantic.

● The executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Ralph Nease, will resign next spring from the position he has held for nearly 14 years. The conference, a coalition of 185 organizations, is the legislative arm of the civil-rights movement.

● Allegations that the CIA shielded from prosecution a former Nazi officer accused of ordering the murder of 86 American prisoners of war in Belgium in 1944 are "groundless and outrageous," the agency says. The accused man, General Wilhelm Mohrke, 83, retired, is living in western Germany and is wanted by the United States, Britain and Canada.

U.S. Urging Force Of 3,000 for Haiti

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is urging a 3,000-member peacekeeping force that would move into Haiti and keep order if democracy is restored, a U.S. special envoy, William Gray, said Wednesday.

The force "should be ready to deploy once the current military leadership in Haiti has departed," Mr. Gray said during testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The peacekeepers tentatively would have a broader mission than in past agreements, which foresaw a small contingent confined to training the Haitian armed forces after the deposed civilian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was returned to office.

As envisioned by U.S. planners, the force's mission would include taking over some police duties, while a corruption-free Haitian police force was being created.

The force would protect Father Aristide, the members of his government, human-rights monitors and representatives of humanitarian aid organizations. It would also guard foreign embassies and such infrastructure as roads and water systems from attack or sabotage by supporters of the armed forces.

The force would consist of units from the United States and countries in the Western Hemisphere and Europe. Its purpose would be to prevent anarchy or civil war if the international community succeeds in forcing Haiti's military rulers from power.

The United States and France said they would contribute troops. Diplomats said U.S. lobbying at the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States, which ended Tuesday in Brazil, had won expressions of support from several Western Hemisphere governments.

The sources said, however, that countries were willing to take part in a peacekeeping operation only if Haiti's military rulers gave up power peacefully. President Bill Clinton has refused for the last month to rule out the possibility of a military intervention in Haiti, but the United States has found virtually no support within the OAS for deposing the Haitian military by force.

[At a press briefing on Wednesday, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said the administration had not ruled out force but was more hopeful it could be avoided on the basis of talks with its Latin American and Caribbean allies in recent days, Reuters reported.]

"[Not only are we committed to exhausting all political, diplomatic and economic instruments available to us to achieve a peaceful multilateral solution to this problem," he said, "but as a result of what's happened in recent days, we have an even higher degree of confidence that that is indeed possible and it certainly is our hope."]

For the moment, U.S. officials say they are counting on the near-total trade embargo imposed by the United Nations against Haiti on May 21 to force out the military. Earlier, limited sanctions proved ineffective against the Haitian armed forces, which deposed Father Aristide in a September 1991 coup.

Mr. Gray said sanctions should be given time to work. But he suggested no time limit and said additional sanctions focused against the coup leaders and their supporters were being considered.

South Dakota Voters Unseat Incumbent, but Others Win

WASHINGTON — In what may be an early expression of anti-incumbent sentiment, voters in South Dakota ousted Governor Walter Miller, choosing a former governor, William Janklow, in the Republican primary.

But Mr. Miller was not an entrenched incumbent. He was lieutenant governor and inherited the job last year when his predecessor, George S. Mickelson, was killed in a plane crash.

Mr. Janklow will face Jim Boddow, the former president of Dakota Wesleyan University, in the November election. Mr. Boddow easily defeated two others for the Democratic nomination.

Other incumbent governors fared better in primaries Tuesday. In Iowa, Terry E. Branstad narrowly defeated a more moderate Republican, Representative Fred Grandy, best known as a former actor on the "Love Boat" television series. The governor will face state Attorney General Bonnie Campbell, who easily won the Democratic primary, defeating Bill Reichardt, a former professional football player.

In Alabama, James E. Folsom Jr., a Democrat, won the right to seek a full term. Mr. Folsom was lieutenant governor last year when Governor Guy Hunt, a Republican, was removed from office because of a conviction on ethics charges. Mr. Folsom will face a blind eye to their trafficking in cocaine, accepting payments for their cooperation.

For months, U.S. officials have discounted reports of drug trafficking by senior Haitian officers, and some see the sudden turnabout by the administration as an attempt to lay the groundwork for a possible American invasion to restore the ousted Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The American officials are now saying that the Haitian officers are earning hundreds of thousands of dollars each month for allowing their country to be used as a transshipment center by the main Colombian drug rings in Cali and Medellin.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republican to be elected in a runoff on June 28.

In New Mexico, Governor Bruce King defeated two challengers in the Democratic primary. Also in New Mexico, Senator Jeff Bingaman, a Democrat, ran unopposed. He will face Colin McMillan, a former undersecretary of defense in the Bush administration who overhauled two opponents to win the state's Republican nomination.

The races came on the most crowded primary day so far this year. In Montana, a former law school dean, Jack Mudd, won the Democratic Senate nomination to take on Senator Conrad Burns, who is considered one of the most vulnerable incumbents this year. After a contentious race, Mr. Mudd defeated former Senator John Melcher, who was seeking to reclaim the seat he lost to Mr. Burns in 1988.

Voters also chose two incumbent senators. Trent Lott of Mississippi and Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, as nominees for second terms.

The Candidate Virginians Increasingly Love to Hate

RICHMOND, Virginia — Oliver L. North's popularity among Virginia voters continued to slide even after he won the Republican nomination for the Senate, according to an opinion survey made public Wednesday.

In a telephone survey of 834 registered voters, 53 percent had an unfavorable view of Mr. North, 27 percent had a favorable view, and 20 percent were neutral.

Two years ago, a similar poll by the same firm found 32 percent with an unfavorable view of Mr. North and 48 percent with a favorable view. His popularity has steadily dropped in the five polls conducted since then, with his unfavorable rating hitting 50 percent in March.

The incumbent, Charles S. Robb, a Democrat, was viewed unfavorably by 39 percent and favorably by 32 percent. He had a 37 percent unfavorable rating in March.

When he won his Senate seat in 1988, Mr. Robb had a 61 percent favorable rating, but he has been tarnished by admitted marital indiscretions and reports that he attended parties where drugs were used.

Mr. North, a former Marine officer and national security aide in the Reagan administration, has been hurt by his role in the Iran-contra scandal, and many prominent Republicans have refused to endorse him. His felony convictions related to the Iran-contra affair were overturned on a technicality. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in an interview on French television: "You have to have a high pain threshold to be in politics in America today." (AP)

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International Herald Tribune

Herald International Tribune

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A Fresh Start for Clinton?

The long D-Day weekend celebrating unity of purpose, commemorating individual acts of bravery and recalling the eventual triumph of good over evil lifted spirits on both sides of the Atlantic and allowed President Bill Clinton to float, at least momentarily, above the foreign policy frustrations that have plagued his first 17 months. If only today's foreign policy agenda lent itself to such clarity and back-to-the-wall heroism. But the challenges of 1994 are less cataclysmic—and far more ambiguous—than those of 1944. And when the president tried, in his speech to the French National Assembly on Tuesday, to summon some of that D-Day spirit to address present European challenges, the exercise looked strained.

The goals he articulated were worthy: expand democracy, integrate the economies of Eastern and Western Europe, develop a system of cooperative security with the former Warsaw Pact, try to contain and calm the Bosnian conflict. But where the words of the commander in chief rang with purpose and personal engagement, Tuesday's policy address had all the passion of a political science text.

Yet Mr. Clinton still has a rare chance to refocus his administration's foreign policy, clarifying America's role in the world and improving day-to-day execution. The president's careful preparations for this trip and his immersion in recent European history have given him new confidence in foreign affairs and perhaps a new appreciation of its significance for his presidency. And his creditable performance has won respect at home and abroad. It is a valuable moment in his presidency, a chance for a fresh foreign policy start. He should make the most of it.

One lesson the president seems to have learned recently is that a big power like the United States cannot easily abstain from major global crises. Given America's global engagement during the half-century from Pearl Harbor to the collapse of the Soviet Union,

even a decision not to intervene in a place like Bosnia becomes a form of intervention.

Yet Mr. Clinton has always understood that Washington cannot continue to assume all the global responsibilities that came with the Cold War. Rightly, he wants his presidency to be known for its domestic accomplishments. Reluctantly, he is coming to understand that a reputation for foreign policy fecklessness can undermine domestic credibility.

Mr. Clinton's biggest problem has been the unresolved conflict between a globalist rhetorical agenda that seems to invite U.S. involvement everywhere and day-to-day decision-making that seems to permit it nowhere. Compounding this has been the president's reluctance to appear personally engaged in his own administration's foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton succeeded so well in Europe this week because he finally did step into the role of national leader and commander in chief. He needs to build on that success by speaking out more often and more effectively on foreign policy issues, abandoning academic abstractions for the kind of strong personal imagery he used in the cemeteries and battle sites of Europe. And he needs to close the gap between rhetoric and practice by making firm choices among competing priorities.

In an era of reduced danger, no abstract set of rules can determine when the United States should involve its forces in a foreign crisis. Washington should not try to manage the world. It should be clear about the differences between localized crises, however intense, and strategic challenges, like the future of Russia, China and Mexico. It should mainly look out for American interests, including the defense of allies and the promotion of American values.

Presidents rarely get the chance to change course in foreign policy without a disastrous loss of credibility. Mr. Clinton has such a chance now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Voices of Europe

The European Parliament has had luck with the timing of its elections. The last one, in June 1989, took place just as communism was starting to collapse in Eastern Europe, and before West Europeans could grasp what that collapse meant for them. It meant, they can now see, the possibility of a wider, eastward-reaching European Union; the certainty of a stronger Germany; and therefore fresh complications in the building of Europe's institutions.

The new election — on Thursday in four countries, on Sunday in the other eight — takes place just as the opinion polls show that a solid majority of the Union's people have now drawn their conclusions from the events of 1989. They want a wider Union. They do not yet want a federal Europe. And meanwhile they are alarmed by the fact that Europe's unemployment next year is predicted to be proportionately twice as big as America's, and four times as big as Japan's. Will the new Parliament's politicians reflect the people's concerns?

The answer is blunter than it ought to be because these are in fact 12 almost separate elections, each driven chiefly by national events. The Socialist group in the new Parliament may be bigger than it was in the old one because Socialists are locally more popular now in Britain, Germany and two or three other countries than they were in 1989. The Christian Democrats will suffer from the near-obliteration by scandal of their Italian contingent. And so on. Despite that, here are three ways of judging what the next few days' voting will mean.

On the tighter-or-looser-Europe question, things are complicated by the fact that the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Liberal group in the Parliament are already committed to further integration. Between them, they are sure to dominate the new Parliament. That points to a clash between politicians and the man in the street, until minds change on one side or the other. So it is desirable that the respectable

voice of anti-centralization — such as Manfred Brunner's party in Germany, John Major's sort of British Conservative, and their French equivalents — should win a place in the Parliament. Otherwise the anti-tightening argument will be left to the harsh cries of neonationalists.

On the wider-Europe issue, the vote that matters is less the parliamentary election than Sunday's simultaneous referendum in Austria on joining the Union. A lot of Austrians, worried about losing their identity in a centralized Europe, are suddenly wondering whether they should stay out.

If Austria votes "no," that will make Sweden and Norway — maybe even Finland — likelier to do the same in their referendums later in the year. And that could scotch the hope of bringing in the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians. In Paris on Tuesday, President Bill Clinton urged the Union to open its doors to the east. To that end, hope for a "yes" from Austria, but one small enough to show Austrian worries.

On the unemployment front, the important thing is that Europe should not make its labor market even more rigid than it is, and its welfare system even more hostile to the creation of jobs. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported this week that those are two of the main reasons why Europe's jobless problem is so much worse than America's or Japan's. No major party in the European Parliament is guileless on this score. But it may be better if the expected success of the Socialists, the chief defenders of Europe's present labor policies, does not bring them an absolute majority.

Two years from now, the governments of the European Union assemble to inspect its future. The European Parliament, strengthened by the Maastricht treaty, will help to shape their judgment. Let the Parliament be sure that what it says is what the people of Europe want.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Yellow Light Is Blinking

Unemployment in the United States has now fallen into the range that the Clinton administration expected to reach only in 1996. Over the past year the number of jobs has risen 3.7 million, as much as in the previous five years together. At last the recovery from the 1990-91 recession has produced the long-delayed lift in employment. But the sharp drop in the unemployment rate this spring is also strong evidence that the Federal Reserve Board was right to be concerned about future inflation and right to slow the economy down.

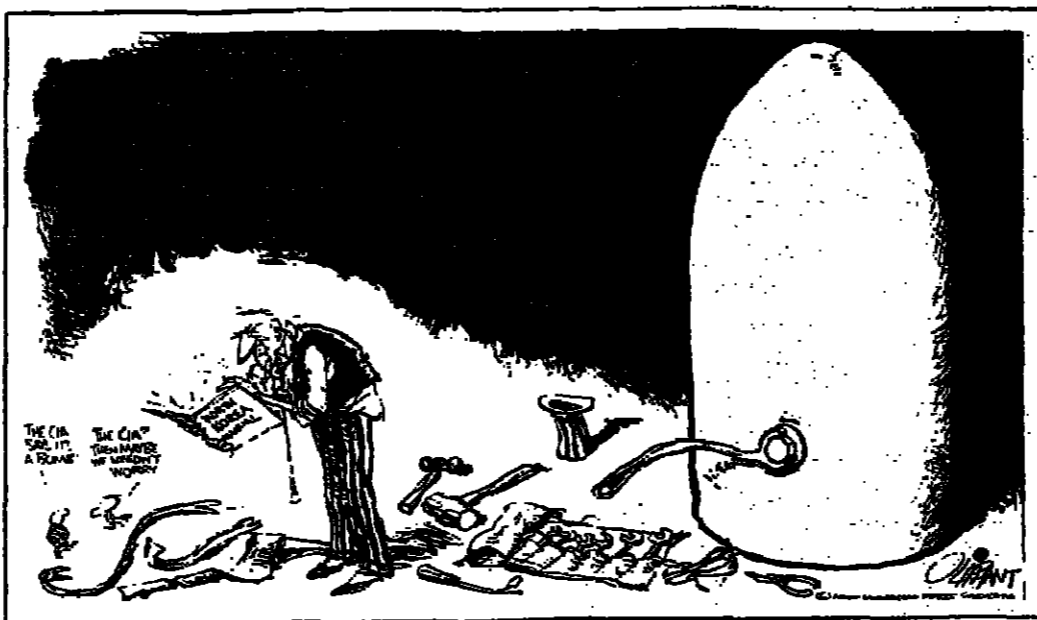
The figures for May show that the brakes are beginning to take effect. But they also show that there is not much slack left in the labor market. The survey of households reported an unemployment rate of 6 percent last month, down from 6.9 percent a year earlier. No one knows precisely at what point the demand for labor begins to make inflation accelerate upward, but most students of the subject estimate

that it happens when unemployment falls below 5.5 and 6 percent. The economy has entered a zone where caution is well justified.

Some economists argue that because of demographic changes — fewer young people entering the labor force, a higher proportion of experienced workers — the danger point has sunk well below 5.5 percent. In 1989 the rate dropped to 5.3 percent. By mid-1990 inflation was rising rapidly, the Fed had raised interest rates in an effort to stop it, and the country was sliding into a painful recession.

A 6 percent unemployment rate means nearly 8 million people looking for jobs. The only safe way to get those numbers lower is through better education and job training. But it is hard not to look back nostalgically to a generation ago, when inflation remained stable with unemployment rates around 4 percent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST



Woolly Thinking Won't Help Bosnia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — America's politicians seem determined to underestimate the force of nationalism in the Balkans once again. They risk disaster in Bosnia by rushing past the obvious.

At each turning point in the wars of Yugoslavia, senior U.S. policymakers have assumed that reasonable outcomes could be engineered by appealing to the self-interest and rationality of the combatants. With America's own politics long since secularized, they failed to grasp why the ex-Yugoslavs would start or continue the bloodletting and atrocities that have horrified the world.

The future is a bipartisan one. The Bush administration flattered away the last chances to exert U.S. power to rein in Serbia's blood lust. The assumption in the State Department that Yugoslavia would not break up in bloody fashion prevailed.

The Clinton administration at least has sought to bring the wars to an end. But Washington has now embarked on a diplomatic strategy that fails again to measure the forces it confronts. Its strategy risks involving America more deeply either in a far bloodier war or in trying to enforce an illusory and perhaps unjust peace.

The Croatia-Bosnia alliance, expressed in the form of a confederation brokered by the Clinton administration three months ago, is seen by Croats and the Bosnian Muslim-dominated government as a vehicle for more war to recover territory seized by the Serbs, not as a diplomatic vehicle for peace settlement.

Unilaterally lifting the embargo against Bosnia will have little meaning unless the United States is ready

to provide arms to the Bosnians and through them to Croats. That is a recipe for a significant expansion of bloodletting and "ethnic cleansing" throughout the Balkans.

To his credit, Secretary of State Warren Christopher recently warned against a unilateral lifting of the arms

embargo, which he said "would thrust us into the middle of the situation."

It is possible to construct an American strategy around a policy of open military support for Bosnian and Croatian war aims. But I do not hear Warren Christopher, Bob Dole or others arguing for such an expansion of the war and of American responsibility.

What I hear instead from the leading politicians in both U.S. political parties is the enunciation of woolly hopes that a little well-intentioned American involvement will avoid having to make truly hard choices about war and peace. That approach did not work in Vietnam, and it will not work in Bosnia.

There are no good options in Bosnia now. But the first step must be a reassessment by American officials of the nationalist forces at play in the Balkans, and an acceptance of the need to make hard choices now.

The Washington Post

The belief persists that reasonable outcomes can be engineered by appealing to rationality.

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The Washington Post

Nothing Like It Will Happen Again

By Herman Wouk

WASHINGTON — It belongs not with the great military memories of American history like Gettysburg and Valley Forge, but with Agincourt and Salamis. The age that produced this astounding work of war-making has passed. It was a brief time, an intersection of politics on the grand scale with fast-developing marvels of science and technology, which gave monstrous regimes the wherewithal to challenge the world system, and almost to hijack it.

Seven years before Hitler invaded Poland, Sir James Chadwick discovered the neutron. Only 12 years earlier, Charles Lindbergh flew the Atlantic. The petroleum engine was less than a century old when paucers went knifing through Poland and Russia.

Four and a half years after the start of Hitler's assault on civilization, when the first global war was flaring through 360 degrees of longitude and from the Arctic to the Antarctic, the United States with its allies Britain, Canada and others launched the gigantic sea-borne assault on Europe that we remember as D-Day. We tend to forget what a near thing it was. If Field Marshal Rommel had not received misleading weather reports on June 5, and Hitler had not retained command of the panzer divisions at Berchtesgaden, the outcome might well have been what General Eisenhower prepared for, by writing his foreboding communiqué about the failure of the landing, the withdrawal of the troops, and his acceptance of full responsibility for the catastrophe.

Nothing like D-Day will happen again not because human nature has improved, but because weaponry has. Making war on that grand scale is obsolete. That does not mean in the least that war is finished. The day's headlines tell us otherwise. We seem to be at the death

of one age and the birth of another. Our little globe has as yet barely been explored; the poles were first reached about the time I was born; and ancient disputes and hatred of centuries are a global heritage.

"We Americans are in a mood of self-doubt, not of self-detestation," these days. That national mood comes and goes, as the fulfillment of the simple dreams for which the United States was created continues to elude us, for all our stunning progress and our undoubted leadership in world affairs. It is good to remember that we were capable of an effort like Overlord. It is good to remember, too, that the D-Day invasion was only one jaw of the nutcracker forged by Franklin Roosevelt at Tehran; the other jaw, a colossal counter-attack by the Russians in the east on June 22. It was the closing of those jaws that crushed one and for all the criminal regime menacing the earth.

"Nations are cold monsters," said Charles de Gaulle. It is the distinction, and to some sober thinkers the weakness, of the United States that its foreign policy is never quite trivial and monstrous enough, not based wholly on self-interest, tinged with genuine morality that makes a cry of hypocrisy all too easy.

But it is well for the world that such is it. America exists and is the strongest power in the world. Long may this be so, while the new age struggles to be born. Because with all its deep, deep flaws, the United States remains the last best hope for the world where war at last fades away, a forgotten primitive human practice like dueling and human sacrifice; and where the tale of D-Day will truly be one with Agincourt and Salamis.

Mr. Wouk's books on World War II include "The Winds of War" and "War and Remembrance." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Small Price to Pay for Proving Malthus Wrong

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — So far, food supplies have not, as Malthus predicted 200 years ago, been overtaken by human numbers. Science has provided the means to more than keep pace. Nutrition in the developing world has improved, life expectancy has grown, and infant mortality has been cut in half.

Yet there is no reason to be confident that Malthus was wrong in more than his timing. Already, 700 million people are malnourished, and an appalling 40,000 die every day of hunger and hunger-related diseases. There is unmistakable evidence of overreliance on land and water. And despite falling birthrates, the world is about to experience growth on an unprecedented scale: 3 billion more people in 30 years — one India each decade.

The transitory success of the "Green Revolution" misled governments, many experts now say, into dangerous complacency about future food supplies. These experts warn that, absent an urgent effort, the trend of a steadily improving human condition could turn sharply downward in the coming decades.

Although global agriculture has outstripped population growth (now at 1.7 percent per year) in the '60s and '70s, production per person suddenly stopped growing in the mid-'80s. Statistically, it is too soon to tell whether the curve is flat or heading downward. But growth rates in the yields of major crops have fallen sharply in key regions. In China, for example, which is by far the largest rice producer, production per hectare grew by 4 percent annually in the 1970s. In the 1980s, the figure was 1.6 percent.

Nearly all of the suitable land and

the best irrigation sites are in use. More fertilizer will provide some increase, but in the major growing areas its use is already at optimal levels. At the same time, the natural productivity of the land is falling.

Agricultural production will need to be tripled in the next half-century to keep up with population growth, alleviate extreme malnourishment and meet the rising demand for meat. The only way to do this is to sharply raise yields through research on improved crops and farming methods that will allow far more intensive production with far less environmental loss.

The work can only be done through an international, publicly funded effort, located in the developing world. Happily, such a system exists — a network of 18 research centers established in 1972 that go by the memorable acronym of CGIAR. Their early projects, new varieties of rice and wheat, have provided food for more than 1 billion people. Unhappily, the system is now in crisis. The centers have lost a third of their researchers. Their ability to recruit top talent is in jeopardy. And all this because of a shortfall of \$50 million a year, six-tenths of one percent of world military spending.

The case for an amply and securely funded program is overwhelming. Few investments produce comparable economic rates of return. In human terms, everything begins with adequate nutrition: health, the capacity to learn, the capacity to work and declining fertility rates (which do

not fall until after death rates fall). And nothing is as sure a spur to ethnic hatred, splintering societies and swelling tides of refugees, as competition for a shrinking supply of food, water and workable land.

The verdict on Malthus will have to stay out for some years yet. Most likely, the outcome will depend not so much on whether mankind has the

technical capacity to feed itself as whether it can master the foresight and the requisite political will. Early indicators to watch will be the results of this fall's Population Summit in Cairo and the fate of a rescue plan for the CGIAR.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Intolerant French

PARIS — M. Jules Lemaitre, one of the most distinguished men of letters in France, in addressing an assembly of students yesterday (June 8) made some remarks on toleration. He said that this had been a small place in French daily life. Where, indeed, is intolerance not to be found? In literature the young are intolerant of the old; in politics one party is intolerant of another; in philosophy and in theology intolerance everywhere prevails. In short, according to M. Lemaitre, every Frenchman resembles that "deplorable Voltaire, who said so many fine things about toleration; yet wanted to send everyone who differed from him to the Bastille."

1919: Trouble at Border

NEW YORK — Declaring that the Mexican situation is so serious that larger forces of troops must be sent to the border to protect the lives of Americans, Governor Hobbs of

Texas, last night (June 7) telegraphed to Mr. Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, requesting that he call into the Federal Service the first and second brigades of the Texas cavalry. The War Department immediately telegraphed to Major-General Cabell, commanding the border district, asking for his views on the request.

1944: Advancing Slowly

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces. [From our New York edition:] Allied forces in the Normandy bridgehead are making modest gains all along the front against elements of at least ten German divisions. It was stated officially at midnight tonight (June 8) that the enemy was fighting fiercely and has brought his reserve into action from one end of the battle line to the other. There have been severe but occasional heavy counter-attacks, and all reports reaching Allied headquarters indicated that all these attacks have been repulsed.

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TRUCE: One-Month Bosnia Pact

Continued from Page 1
war. Western countries want peace reached in Bosnia before lifting the sanctions.
William Driscoll of The Washington Post reported from Istanbul: Senior U.S. officials said the United States, France, Britain and Russia were hoping to complete work on a proposed settlement by the end of the month that could be presented to Bosnia's belligerents as the fairest and most feasible solution to the war.
The four-nation contact group hopes to take advantage of the one-month cease-fire to resolve their own differences over the shape of the map that would split Bosnia-Herzegovina along ethnic lines.
A senior U.S. official said the contact group must settle a number of "qualitative concerns" that in-

ALGERIA: A Journalist's Life Becomes Dangerous

Continued from Page 1
Today those euphoric beginnings are history.
Since the killings began, at least a 100 journalists have fled overseas, principally to France, the former colonial power whose language most of them wrote in.
After Islamic extremists began killing foreigners last fall, major Western news organizations gradually withdrew their Algerian-based correspondents. A notable exception is the France's Agence France Presse. Foreign correspondents now make occasional reporting trips when the government approves hard-to-obtain visas.
Although Algeria's journalists have been portrayed abroad as victims of Islamic radicals, increasingly they have also been called to account by their foreign colleagues, especially in Europe.
Algeria never had a free and independent press, said Robert Menard, director of Reporters Without Borders, a Paris-based organization defending press freedom worldwide. Rather, Algeria has a private press linked to various clans in military security.
Human Rights Watch/Middle East, based in New York and Washington, noted in a January report that the Algerian media, especially state-run radio and television, provide little sense of the brutality of the state's campaign against the Islamists and their suspected sympathizers.
Nowhere, indeed, in the Algerian media is there mention of massive

FLY: Nintendo and Video Mah-Jongg at 35,000 Feet

Continued from Page 1
of Hughes Aircraft, has put its interactive system on planes of Northwest Airlines, Virgin Atlantic and Chalk Air.
It costs about \$1.5 million to install the Hughes system on a wide-bodied jet, but the trend is giving high tech aviation electronics companies a new market as military business shrinks.
"We had all these great engineers working on missiles and satellites," said Vince Gangula, an engineer for Hughes-Avicom, after the defense cutbacks. He added, Hughes was "in a good position to apply these advanced technologies toward developing interactive video systems for the airlines."
Other companies are offering similar systems. GEC-Marconi In-flight Systems will begin installing an interactive system, also with video games, next year on United Airlines' wide-bodied fleet.
This fall, Matsumita Avionics Systems plans to begin installing its system, complete with Nintendo games, on Singapore Airlines planes. And BE Aerospace recently landed the contract to install early next year its in-seat video system on British Airways' long-haul fleet.
The BE Aerospace system will allow British Airways passengers to play Sega as well as Nintendo video games, and it will allow passengers to start and stop movies whenever they wish.
The customers of Hughes-Avicom include most of the major U.S. carriers, as well as Aer Lingus, Ca-

PARTNERS: Links With East

Continued from Page 1
Peace and will not in any way interfere with the quality concept under which PFP is based.
However, he acknowledged Russia's importance for European security and said that any program "would very naturally take into account and would reflect the size and capabilities and willingness to contribute of Russia."
Any special dialogue between NATO on Russia on issues beyond the scope of the Partnership for Peace such as nuclear disarmament, peacekeeping missions, terrorism and the environment, to cite issues proposed by Mr. Grachev, would have to occur "in a way that is open and transparent" so that all parties could be kept informed, Mr. Christopher stressed.
NATO countries have scheduled field exercises with their Eastern partners later this year in Poland and the Netherlands. Since the program was launched five months ago, space has been cleared at NATO's Brussels headquarters for the 20 Eastern members.

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Immediate requirement has arisen for two Country Managers, based in Moscow and Warsaw, respectively. The main tasks will be to build up, expand and manage the local pharma organization, to market, promote and sell the whole pharmaceutical product line. Apart from the obvious requisite of extensive managerial experience, the quality most needed in a candidate as a national expatriate is knowledge of the language and business mentality of the country where he is to serve. In addition, the candidates must understand and accept the rules of the local market economy (which require most of all the willingness to work both well and much). Candidates should have a rather situational management style in order to be able to set the necessary actions locally. Reporting to the Head of Pharmaceutical Operations for Central & Eastern Europe, candidates should be between 35 and 45, hold a university degree combined with pharmaceutical background, be well experienced in local business practice and have good Polish/Russian language skills as well as extensive knowledge in English or French. Good strategic thinkers with bright, dynamic, ambitious, target oriented and result driven personalities combined with excellent argumentation and communication skills and readiness to travel extensively will receive an attractive remuneration package including a highly competitive base salary, performance-related bonus and executive car. Please write, enclosing a detailed CV in English, to our Consultant Claudia Daubner, Dr. Helmut Neumann Management Consultants, Austria, 1090 Vienna, Guenthergasse 3. Tel.: +140140-0 · Fax: +140140-77. Reference numbers: Russia 23.615, Poland 23.616.

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AMERICAN, 30, INVESTMENT banker/finance professional seeks position in the East/Finland, 15 Mathematics, MBA, Finance, 10 years experience in investment banking, Tel: 214-455-3339 USA

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Herald Tribune

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Deadly Strain
Of Strep Needs
Early DiagnosisBy Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A highly virulent strain of streptococcal bacteria, often referred to in popular accounts as "deadly, flesh-eating bacteria," is making a comeback in the United States and elsewhere, experts say.

Although the number of people affected is relatively small, scientists say they are concerned because the bacteria are so dangerous and yet the symptoms they produce are often disregarded in the early stages of disease, when treatment is still possible.

The bacteria, called group A strep, are reported to have caused a dozen deaths in England this year. The microorganisms in their severe, invasive form can cause a fatal drop in blood pressure, toxic shock and organ failure and, in about 25 to 50 percent of cases, in a form known as necrotizing fasciitis can eat away at flesh. Another form, called myositis, eats at muscle.

Microbiologists and epidemiologists emphasize that the disease is rare. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta estimates that severe, invasive group A strep struck just 10,000 to 15,000 Americans last year. But, medical researchers said, five years ago it was almost nonexistent.

Last week, Norwalk Hospital in Connecticut reported that two unrelated patients, a man reported to be 31 and a woman, 22, were hospitalized with the disease. They had come to the emergency room separately during the week of May 22. The man's infection was destroying flesh and the woman's was destroying muscle. The man is reported in critical condition and the woman is in satisfactory condition.

One expert, Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota, estimates that there are at least twice as many cases of group A strep infection this year as there were a year ago.

Rare though it may be, group A strep infection is not to be taken lightly. As many as 30 to 50 percent of those infected with the severe, invasive group A strep die, researchers say, and others who survive often require amputations or the removal of large areas of flesh to stop the bacteria's relentless spread.

THE infection does not resemble an ordinary strep infection, which usually results merely in a sore throat. The group A bacteria tend to infect cuts or bruises or to follow a throat infection.

"If you have some sort of trauma, like a bruise, and you develop a fever, you should be concerned that you have an infection," said Dr. Dennis L. Stevens, a professor of medicine at the University of Washington in Seattle, warning that increasing pain is also a danger sign.

"Normally," he said, "when you've had a trauma, like a bruise, it hurts the worst in the first few seconds and a few hours later it doesn't hurt as much. The pain is on a decreasing curve. But if you have

crescendo pain in the place where there was a surgical procedure or a trauma or a bruise, that's when you should seek medical care."

The reason for warning about the strep is that it can be treated with penicillin or a substitute, clindamycin, if it is recognized early, said Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota. Even a few days' delay may be fatal. He added that pregnant women and their fetuses sometimes get infected, and so any pregnant woman who gets a flu-like illness should see a doctor.

The reason for warning about the strep is that it can be treated with penicillin or a substitute, clindamycin, if it is recognized early enough, said Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota. Even a few days' delay may be fatal.

Dr. Schlievert said cases of serious group A strep infection, which in 1990 killed Jim Henson, the creator of the Muppets, cropped up almost out of nowhere around 1987 and seemed to slack off in 1991 and 1992 for no apparent reason. And then, he said, "there was a major increase this year."

The bacteria that cause the disease resemble the common strep that live in almost everyone's throat and that often cause strep throats in children. But the deadly strains of these bacteria are infected with a virus that directs them to make a toxin. And it is the toxin that converts the strep bacteria from fairly benign to deadly.

Dr. Schlievert said the severe group A strep invaded areas of the body that were already injured, like the site of a bruise, cut or surgical wound. The bacteria consume proteins and glucose, which pour out of damaged cells, he said. And once the bacteria start to attack, they can be relentless, killing or maiming within days.

One man in Toronto, who kicked his finger sharpening his ice skates, developed a strep infection in the wound, which quickly moved up to his armpit, Schlievert said. The man fell ill for several days and went to the hospital complaining of fever, vomiting and swollen lymph nodes in his armpit. He was sent home. On the fourth day, he was admitted to the hospital, dead. The bacteria had "literally eaten away all the tissue of his arm," Schlievert said. "It proceeded to eat away all the muscles on his upper arm, shoulder and back." The man died.

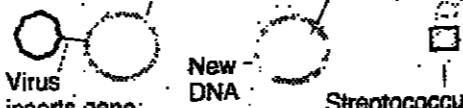
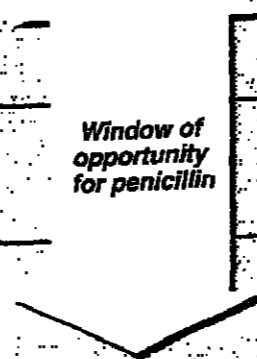
Group A strep can also infect chicken pox blisters, Dr. Schlievert said. When this happens, the child develops a fever of 101 degrees or higher, vomiting, lethargy and painful or swollen areas of the body.

An outbreak of severe group A strep in Los Angeles and Orange County, Calif., last winter and spring affected 28 children with chicken pox. Five died.

Virulent group A strep was first described in 1924 in an article published in *The Archives of Surgery* by a Dr. F.L. Meloney, who described 20 cases in China, which he treated by cutting into the infected tissue and washing it with an acid solution.

Recognizing and Heading Off a Rare but Virulent Disease

Streptococcus A infected by a virus produces copious amounts of a toxin that is one of the most virulent fever-producing agents known. The course of an infection with this strain is variable, but there is generally a three-day period in which penicillin can head off the worst effects. Any infection with a fever of 102 degrees Fahrenheit or above in adults, swollen lymph glands, a rash and/or a sore throat is probably bacterial, and only a laboratory culture can determine whether it is a strep infection.

| | Possible Signs | Treatment |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Day 1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient infected through sore throat or break in skin• Flu symptoms (sore throat, fever, etc.) |  <i>Window of opportunity for penicillin</i> |
| Day 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Streptococci divide every 45 minutes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fever rises• Swollen lymph nodes• Rash• Worsening of symptoms | |
| Day 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continued division and toxin production | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worsening of previous symptoms• Fever above 102°F is danger signal | |
| Day 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25-50% of victims suffer destruction of tissue or muscle.• Poor circulation may lead to gangrene. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very high fever (103°F or above)• Severe drop in blood pressure• Blue lips• Blue nail beds• Dizziness on standing• Impaired circulation and blood clots | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue antibiotics, intravenous fluids and electrolytes• Remove dead flesh and possibly amputate <p><i>Source: Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert University of Minnesota</i></p> |

Source: Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, University of Minnesota

The New York Times

Clues to Minoan Volcanic Eruption

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ash believed to be from a great explosive eruption that buried the Minoan colony on the island of Santorini 36 centuries ago has been extracted from deep in an ice core retrieved last year from central Greenland. Its depth in the core indicated that the Aegean eruption, which may have given rise to the Atlantis legend, occurred about 1623 B.C.

From the top half of the core, evidence has been found of 400 volcanic eruptions in the past 7,000 years. The ash spewed into the air was high and voluminous enough to reach Greenland, about 3,500 miles (5,600 kilometers) away. A prominent ash layer at a depth corresponding to 4803 B.C. may have come from the eruption in Oregon that destroyed Mount Mazama, leaving the giant caldera that is now Crater Lake.

Results of the analysis were reported in the journal *Science* by Dr. Gregory A. Zielinski of the University of New Hampshire and colleagues at the university and from the Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania State University.

The study was part of the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2, which extracted an ice core from the entire thickness of ice at Greenland's summit. A second core extracted nearby by a European team is also being analyzed.

Because wind systems in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere are somewhat independent, most eruptions evident in the Greenland ice have been attributed to volcanoes in the Northern Hemisphere. But there are exceptions. One in about A.D. 1771 is believed to have been at Taupo, New Zealand, whose ash may have risen almost 40 miles.

Ash layers in the core have been identified by their sulfur content. Fifty-seven of 69



The New York Times

events recorded for the past 2,000 years were matched with known eruptions. This was true, however, of only 30 percent of the older record, to 7,000 B.C.

The Greenland core records 18 massive eruptions that took place from 7,000 to 9,000 years ago, depositing unusually heavy layers of ash. The earliest exactly dated eruption was that of Vesuvius, which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in A.D. 79, preserving their precious frescoes under a blanket of ash. The same thing happened 16 centuries earlier at Santorini, which is also known as Thira. The island was buried under ash that in places was more than 900 feet (270 meters) deep, preserving wall paintings that document in vivid detail the Minoan way of life.

Wall paintings on Crete, the chief Minoan center 75 miles to the south, were not similarly protected from weathering, earthquakes and tidal waves and have been a major restoration challenge.

Ash from the Santorini explosion has already been identified deep in sediment layers on the floor of the Eastern Mediterranean, in the Nile delta in Egypt and in parts of the Black Sea.

There are also suspicions that its ash cloud

persisted long enough to stunt the growth of oak trees in Irish bogs and of bristlecone pines in the White Mountains of California, producing tightly packed tree rings.

Uncovering the buried city on Santorini was first stimulated in the 1860s when it was found that the ash made ideal waterproof cement. Shiploads were exported to build the Suez Canal, but not until 1967 did large-scale excavation of the buried city begin, to be led for many years by Dr. Spyridon Marinatos of Greece.

The demise of the Minoan civilization has long been a mystery and for many years Dr. Marinatos attributed it to ash clouds, earthquakes and tidal waves from the Santorini eruption and the collapse that formed its caldera. More precise datings, however, indicate that the Minoan decline on Crete came many years later.

The eruption, however, was clearly catastrophic and many archaeologists believe that flooding and burial of Akrotiri, the Minoan city, could have been the basis for Plato's account of Atlantis. Layering in walls of the Santorini caldera show that it has been the scene of many catastrophic eruptions.

PLATO's account is the primary source of the Atlantis legend. He attributed the account to Solon, an Athenian statesman of an earlier century. Many elements of the story seem improbable, such as an attack on Greece 9,000 years earlier by warriors from an island, "Atlantis," in an ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules (the Strait of Gibraltar).

Yet Plato's description of the destroyed island refers to many features, like the pursuit and sacrifice of sacred bulls, that were hallmarks of the Minoan civilization of Crete and Santorini.

The Atlantis invaders, said Plato, were defeated when there were "violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike body of men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea."

IN BRIEF

The Hot and Cold Nature of the Universe
WASHINGTON (WP) — A new supercomputer model of the universe — the most complex simulation ever created — lends credence to the theory that the original recipe for the cosmos probably included both cold and hot versions of the mysterious ingredient known as dark matter. An astrophysics team at the University of Illinois used a parallel supercomputer to visualize the universe as it would be seen in X-rays, which are emitted by superhot gases or in violent events. In the last decade, many astronomers came to believe that at least 90 percent of the universe consists of dark matter: invisible material of an unknown nature, detected only through the effects of its gravity. But observations soon eliminated notions that all this matter might be hot, that is, having high energy. Eventually, a model showed that a mix of cold (low-energy) and hot could explain the observed state of the cosmos.

Destruction of Smallpox Virus Is Delayed
WASHINGTON (NYT) — The smallpox virus, which was targeted for destruction by the end of last year, will survive in freezers in Moscow and Atlanta for at least another year, an official of the World Health Organization in Geneva said. The main reason for delaying the destruction of the virus is to give world health officials more time to consider an argument from scientists, chiefly from the United States, who say the virus could yield useful medical knowledge about other diseases, the official, Valeri Abramov, said. The disease, one of the biggest killers in history, was declared eradicated in 1980, but the virus remained in several laboratories until all but one destroyed it. A special committee of the World Health Organization will meet on Sept. 9 to make a final recommendation about the fate of the virus.

Risk to Female Spouse of Smoker Affirmed
WASHINGTON (NYT) — Women who do not smoke but are married to men who do have a small but increased risk of developing lung cancer, a study has confirmed. The study, published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, extends findings reported three years ago from preliminary data. The study found that the risk of developing lung cancer for the women with spouses who smoked was about 30 percent higher over a lifetime than for those with nonsmoking spouses. This is a relatively small risk compared with that of people who smoke themselves, whose risk is 30 to 40 times higher, said Dr. Elizabeth J. Fontham of the Louisiana State University Medical Center in New Orleans, who led the study.

Tracing the Origins
Of Early HuntersBy John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The remains of a butchered mastodon found in sediments deep below a river in Florida are surprising but strong evidence, scientists say, that people were hunting and butchering large animals in eastern North America 12,200 years ago, hundreds of years before any sign of similar activities in the West.

The discovery raised questions about current ideas that the early hunters, arriving from Asia across a land bridge in what is now the Bering Strait, migrated first to the American West and later to the East. It could also undermine the hypothesis that overhunting by these newcomers, swiftly drove the elephant-like mastodons, mammoths and other prehistoric animals to extinction.

A team led by David Webb, a paleontologist at the University of Florida in Gainesville, found the 7-and-a-half-foot (2.3-meter) mastodon tusk buried in sediments in the Aucilla River near Tallahassee. Radiocarbon testing of gourd seeds with the tusk put the age at 12,200 years, the researchers said, making it the earliest known butchering site in North America.

Six slash marks at the jaw line indicated that the tusk had been sliced out of the animal's skull by people with knives. A used flake of chert — a fine-grained, tough rock,

composed mainly of silica — was found near the tusk, as were many tools and weapons with engraved inscriptions. Partly digested bones from a mastodon's stomach were well preserved in a peat-bog layer in sediments 30 feet under water.

"This butchered mastodon tusk is doubly significant," Dr. Webb said, "because its discovery in the eastern United States, along with other clues in the scientific record, suggests that North America's first residents may have migrated to lower latitudes through an eastern passage rather than through the Far West, as traditionally thought."

THE earliest evidence for large-game hunting in what is now the western United States has been dated at 11,500 years old. The distinctive spear points of these hunters were first identified in the 1920s near Clovis, New Mexico, and 30 have become known as Clovis points. No weapons of this style were found at the Florida site.

An earlier presence of humans in eastern North America has been suggested by some tantalizing clues of camp sites in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, each possibly more than 12,500 years old, and of some stone tools of that period discovered in Little Salt Springs near Sarasota, Florida.

Dr. Webb described the Aucilla findings at a recent meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

BOOKS

THE FORCE

By David Dorsey. 315 pages. \$23. Random House.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SELLING is the subject of David Dorsey's nonfiction book, "The Force," which manages to combine some of the chilling fascination of David Mamet's play about Florida land salesmen, "Glenview Glen Ross," with the sympathy of that play's forerunner, Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman."

But unlike the characters in those two works, the people in "The Force" have something worthwhile to sell. They work for Xerox Corp., maker of what Dorsey calls "the single most successful commercial product in the history of American business — the photocopy."

Paradoxically, Dorsey suggests, the success was something that Xerox never really understood and so was unable to match with similar inventions. Lacking other products

to push when competitors gained access to the patents to the photocopy, Xerox was forced to adopt new management techniques to fight for its dwindling share of the market.

This is where the people in "The Force" come in. They are members of a Cleveland district sales team with one of the highest success rates for its size in the country.

Dorsey spent a year following its efforts, staying especially close to the head of the team, Fred Thomas, of whom he writes as he introduces him.

"His face was cocked, like a mouse, ready to snap into a smile. He handled this smile with nothing more than his lower eyelids, his mouth hardly moving, his eyes doing all the work. He used it in varying degrees with everyone, until he got home in the evening, when he was eager to remove it."

Fred Thomas has set a goal for his team of selling 120 percent of what it sold the previous year. If it succeeds, Fred will end the year going in Palm Springs, California. "That's the prize he'll win if he gets into President's Club this year by

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Abigail Little**, a British chef who runs his own restaurant in London, is reading T. R. Pearson's "A Short History of a Small Place." "It's a really good American novel, with a real ear for dialogue, one of the few quality books I allow myself — mostly it's just airport jaunts. I've read several of his books, the others were rarer, but this deals kindly with madness." (John Brunton, HHT)



topping his sales goal. He feels about Palm Springs the way others may have felt about Canterbury or Jerusalem or Mecca. One's man prize is another man's pilgrimage."

Fred will do anything within certain bounds to achieve it.

What makes the reader care about Fred is the same quality that makes his customers buy from him. As Dorsey writes: "Fred's native exuberance disarmed people. People trusted him because he allowed and encouraged them to feel superior to him. He put himself beneath other people in order to win their trust and affection."

So you tolerate Fred's restlessness and endless complaining to his wife about his frail health and impending failure.

You put up with the mind games he plays with his team, and with himself by submitting to the clownish nagging of his sales leader, Frank Facetta, whom Dorsey shrewdly analyzes as acting to create "a culture of ironic phoniness"

that permits people "to do outrageous things" and thereby expose their emotions to manipulation.

Not that liking Fred Thomas is simple. As Dorsey warns us, Fred manipulates his friendships. Any good salesperson does. In Fred's encounters you never know whether friendship is serving salesmanship or the other way around.

To make him even more interesting, Fred is torn between the old way of selling, which was to manipulate customers regardless of their needs, and a new concept of business called Total Quality Management, which involves understanding what customers need.

Dorsey raises this conflict to mythic proportions by following Fred's wife, Kathy, to church one Sunday morning, where she hears a lengthy sermon on the Gail legend whose point is to identify the conflict between mindlessly pursuing success and seeking to know of your neighbors' sorrows.

The Gail legend as a metaphor for selling photocopies? Yes, the burden of Dorsey's metaphors occasionally weighs too much for his subject. He also has a tendency to

repeat himself, or to add too little when he sets out to explore a subject more deeply.

More troubling is that you are forever nagged with questions about the author's vantage point.

If Dorsey was there when Fred and Kathy had one of their periodic spats, how did his presence affect their conduct? Did they pull their punches, so to speak, in deference to his project? And how did he know what Fred said when "he launched into one of his manic soliloquies" while driving back to the office after closing a sale?

The false pretense of being an invisible camera's eye continues to be one of the most unsettling aspects of what used to be called the New Journalism before it got old.

Still, despite such distractions, Fred's quest for his Palm Springs Gail remains highly compelling. By the time December rolls around you find yourself rooting hard for him, and you share his euphoria when one of his customers says yes and all his self-doubt evaporates.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ALTHOUGH the Cavendish Club is but a memory, the name rises like a phoenix each May.

A trophy for the Cavendish Teams has been presented by Jack Dreyfus, founder of the Dreyfus Fund. On the diagrammed deal, played in a Chicago game at the old Cavendish, he managed the South cards skillfully in six clubs. He had shown a hand of great power by

doubling the three-heart opening and then jumping to five clubs. His partner's raise to slam was a reasonable shot, and the contract would have been easy with a normal diamond division.

The opening heart lead was won with the ace, and South drew trumps and cashed the A-K of diamonds. East's discard of a heart gave him something to think about, and he took more trump winners, carefully preserving dummy's remaining diamond. The ending was:

| NORTH | | EAST (D) | | WEST | | EAST | |
|-----------|---------|----------|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| ♠ A Q J 4 | ♠ 8 4 3 | ♠ 9 2 | ♠ K Q J 10 8 7 5 | ♠ K 10 8 7 6 5 | ♠ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♠ K 10 8 | ♠ 9 8 7 6 5 |
| ♥ 8 4 | ♥ 5 2 | ♥ 9 2 | ♥ K Q J 10 8 7 5 | ♥ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♥ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♥ K 10 8 | ♥ 9 8 7 6 5 |
| ♦ 8 4 | ♦ 5 2 | ♦ 9 2 | ♦ K Q J 10 8 7 5 | ♦ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♦ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♦ K 10 8 | ♦ 9 8 7 6 5 |
| ♣ 8 4 | ♣ 5 2 | ♣ 9 2 | ♣ K Q J 10 8 7 5 | ♣ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♣ 9 8 7 6 5 | ♣ K 10 8 | ♣ 9 8 7 6 5 |

Both sides were vulnerable. North bidding: East 3♣, South 3♥, West 3♠, North 3♠. Pass Pass Pass Pass. West led the heart two.

On the club nine West was forced to give up a diamond, and South took a spade finesse. He then led a diamond, and West had to lead from the spade king at the finish to give Dreyfus a well-earned slam.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

| COUNTRIES | ACCESS NUMBERS | COUNTRIES | ACCESS NUMBERS | COUNTRIES | ACCESS NUMBERS | COUNTRIES | ACCESS NUMBERS |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| AFRICA | | ASIA | | BARBADOES | | PORTUGAL | |
| Algeria | 000-12-1 | Armenia | 000-12-1 | Belize | 1-800-877-8000 | Romania | 00017-1-427 |
| South Africa | 0-800-99-0001 | Australia | 000-381-110 | Bolivia | 1-800-877-8000 | Russia | 00017-1-427 |
| AMERICAS | | Brazil | 1-800-877-8000 | Bosnia | 1-800-877-8000 | Russia (Moscow) | 00017-1-427 |
| Argentina | 000-12-1 | Canada | 1-800-877-8000 | Brazil | 1-800-877-8000 | San Marino | 00017-1-427 |
| Bolivia | 000-12-1 | China | 108-12 | Bulgaria | 000-101-010 | Spain | 000-99-0011 |
| Brazil | 000-12-1 | Hong Kong | 000-107-7 | Canada | 1-800-877-8000 | Sweden | 00017-1-427 |
| Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) | 000-12-1 | India | 000-107-7 | Chile | 000-12-1 | Switzerland | 00017-1-427 |
| Brazil (Sao Paulo) | 000-12-1 | Indonesia | 000-107-7 | Colombia | 000-12-1 | United Kingdom (UK) | 00017-1-427 |
| Brazil (Sao Paulo) | 000-12-1 | Japan | 000-107-7 | Cuba | 000-12-1 | United Kingdom (BT) | 000-99-0011 |
| Canada | 1-800-877-8000 | Korea | 000-107-7 | Cyprus | 000-12-1 | United States | 000-99-0011 |
| Chile | 000-12-1 | Malaysia | 000-107-7 | Czech Republic | 000-12-1 | Valletta City | 000-99-0011 |
| Colombia | 000-12-1 | Mexico | 000-107-7 | Denmark | 000-107-7 | | |
| Colombia - Spanish | 000-12-1 | Moldova | 000-107-7 | Egypt | 000-107-7 | | |
| Costa Rica | 000-12-1 | Philippines (BSP) | 000-107-7 | Finland | 000-107-7 | | |
| Croatia | 000-12-1 | Philippines (PLDT) | 000-107-7 | France | 000-107-7 | | |
| Cuba | 000-12-1 | Singapore | 000-107-7 | Germany | 000-107-7 | | |
| Czech Republic | 000-12-1 | Taiwan | 000-107-7 | Greece | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | Thailand | 000-107-7 | Hungary | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA | 000-107-7 | Iceland | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (New York) | 000-107-7 | Ireland | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Francisco) | 000-107-7 | Israel | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (Seattle) | 000-107-7 | Japan | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (Washington DC) | 000-107-7 | Korea | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (Los Angeles) | 000-107-7 | Laos | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (Miami) | 000-107-7 | Lebanon | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Diego) | 000-107-7 | Lithuania | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Malaysia | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Juan) | 000-107-7 | Mexico | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Moldova | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Monaco | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Netherlands | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Norway | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Poland | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Portugal | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Romania | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Russia | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Russia (Moscow) | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | San Marino | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Sweden | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Switzerland | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | United Kingdom (UK) | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | United Kingdom (BT) | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | United States | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | Valletta City | 000-107-7 | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 000-12-1 | USA (San Jose) | 000-107-7 | | | | |
| Dominican | | | | | | | |

MARKET DIARY

Computers Pace
A Slump in Shares

NEW YORK — Stocks retreated Wednesday, led by tumbling technology issues, after the bond market succumbed to renewed selling pressures.

Shares of smaller companies fared worse than their bigger counterparts.

U.S. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which meandered at modestly lower levels for much of the session, closed 64 points weaker at 3,749.45. It slipped 12.61 points Tuesday.

The average had been up as much as 11.08 points Wednesday and down as much as 23.08.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter market, where numerous computer and related stocks are traded, suffered the steepest losses, and the index tumbled 9.50 points to 740.28.

Selling intensified in the stock market when a bond rally faded in the afternoon. The benchmark 30-year Treasury issue was down nearly a quarter point, which caused the yield to edge up to 7.28 percent from 7.26 percent Tuesday.

The bond rally, sparked when Federal Reserve Chairman Alan

Greenspan said inflation had remained well behaved so far during the economic expansion, lost steam as traders turned their attention to the outlook for economic growth, which often generates inflation.

Trading in both stocks and bonds was relatively subdued, however, with investors unwilling to commit themselves while awaiting economic data due over the next few days.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 6 to 5 on the Big Board, and volume totaled 256 million shares, up from 234.2 million on Tuesday.

Computer companies skidded after Merisel, a computer distributor, said earnings would be substantially below investor expectations. Its shares tumbled 6 1/2 to 10 1/2.

The computer sector was under further pressure as investors braced for the release scheduled Thursday of a monthly report on semiconductor orders. Intel slumped 1 1/4 to 59 1/2. Texas Instruments fell 3 1/2 to 76 1/2, and Cirrus sank 2 1/2 to 30 1/2.

Some analysts cautioned that the rout in semiconductor shares may have been overdone, as there is normally a lull in chip orders in the summer.

(A.P. Reuters, Bloomberg)

Another U.S. Official
Talks Dollar Into a Fall

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to a three-week low against the yen Wednesday when Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown added to the tough talk about trade sanctions against Japan.

Mr. Brown's comments, coupled with remarks on Tuesday from the U.S. trade representative, Mickey

The Clinton administration has "done a brilliant job of confusing the market about the U.S.-Japan trade situation," said Chris Furness, an analyst at IDEA, a currency-market consulting firm in London.

The dollar fell to a three-week low of 103.650 yen just after Mr. Brown told reporters in Paris that the use of sanctions against Japan "should not be ruled out." It closed at 103.950 on Tuesday.

The U.S. currency rose against the Deutsche mark as traders sold their yen for a strategy that often requires the sale of marks for dollars and then dollars for yen. The dollar rose to 1.6685 DM from 1.6667 DM.

Mr. Glowacki and others are convinced that the White House will turn to a strong-yen policy if negotiations again fail to bring down Japan's trade barriers. President Bill Clinton and his aides said last year that a strong yen would curb the surplus by making Japanese exports more expensive.

Elsewhere, the pound closed at \$1.5110, little changed from \$1.5095 on Tuesday. The dollar rose to 5.6350 French francs from 5.6310 and to 1.413 Swiss francs from 1.4135.

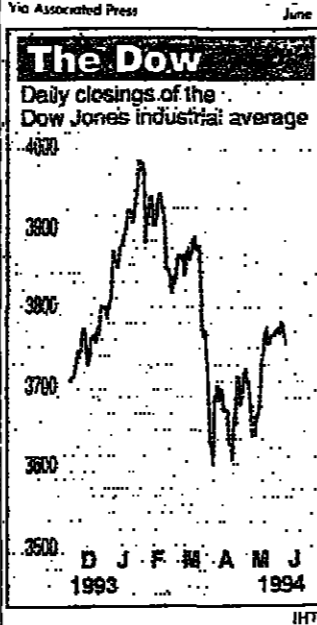
Foreign Exchange

Kantor, convinced many traders that the U.S. is willing to press for a strong yen to curb Japan's trade surplus if current negotiations fail.

"The Clinton administration says it isn't using the dollar as a tool, but no one believes them," said Dave Glowacki, senior trader at NBD Bank in Detroit. "People are going to be nervous until the trade talks are over."

The remarks rattled traders because the U.S. Treasury went to great lengths last month to rescue the dollar.

"It's scary because it looks like the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing," said David Solin, a partner at Foreign-EX, a change analyst. "There's a lack of coordination on trade policy and dollar policy."



NYSE Most Actives

| Company | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Comcast | 3,113 | 35 1/4 | 34 3/4 | 35 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Wal-Mart | 2,877 | 24 1/4 | 24 1/4 | 24 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Wal-Mart | 2,877 | 24 1/4 | 24 1/4 | 24 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Wal-Mart | 2,877 | 24 1/4 | 24 1/4 | 24 1/4 | +1 1/4 |

NASDAQ Most Actives

| Company | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Alcatel | 1,219 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Alcatel | 1,219 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Alcatel | 1,219 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | +1 1/4 |

AMEX Most Actives

| Company | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AMEX | 1,219 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| AMEX | 1,219 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| AMEX | 1,219 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | +1 1/4 |

Market Sales

| Index | Today | Prev. |
|--------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 256.0 | 256.0 |
| Nasdaq | 256.0 | 256.0 |
| AMEX | 256.0 | 256.0 |

Spot Commodities

| Commodity | Today | Prev. |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Aluminum | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Coffee | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Cocoa | 1.18 | 1.18 |

World Stock Markets

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| London | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Paris | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Sydney | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Tokyo | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Hong Kong | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|--------|----------|--------|
| Manila | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Seoul | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Taipei | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Beijing | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Shanghai | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Guangzhou | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Chengdu | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Chongqing | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Dongguan | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Guangzhou | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Shenzhen | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Shanghai | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

The Dow Jones Averages

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Dow Jones | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| S&P 500 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Nasdaq | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Standard & Poor's Indexes

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| S&P 500 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| S&P 500 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| S&P 500 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

NYSE Indexes

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| NYSE | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| NYSE | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| NYSE | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

NASDAQ Indexes

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| NASDAQ | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| NASDAQ | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| NASDAQ | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

AMEX Indexes

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| AMEX | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| AMEX | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| AMEX | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

NASDAQ Diary

| Company | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| NASDAQ | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| NASDAQ | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| NASDAQ | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Spot Commodities

| Commodity | Today | Prev. |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Aluminum | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Coffee | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Cocoa | 1.18 | 1.18 |

World Stock Markets

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| London | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Paris | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Sydney | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Tokyo | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Hong Kong | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|--------|----------|--------|
| Manila | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Seoul | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Taipei | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Beijing | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Shanghai | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Guangzhou | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

World Stock Markets (Continued)

| Market | Index | Change |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Chengdu | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Chongqing | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Dongguan | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

EUROPEAN FUTURES

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| EURO | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| EURO | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| EURO | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Metals

| Commodity | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Gold | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Gold | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Gold | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Financial

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| FIN | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| FIN | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| FIN | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFTS)

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 3M | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| 3M | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| 3M | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATS)

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 3M | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| 3M | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| 3M | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATS)

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 10Y | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| 10Y | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| 10Y | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Grains

| Commodity | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Wheat | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Wheat | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Wheat | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Metals

| Commodity | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Gold | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Gold | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Gold | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Industrials

| Commodity | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Oil | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Oil | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Oil | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

Livestock

| Commodity | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Cattle | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Cattle | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |
| Cattle | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | 3,749.45 | -64.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ES | 71.65 | 71.67 | 71.90 | 72.30 | 72.75 | 73.00 |
| Ed. sales | 1.49 | Tue's | sales | 2,222 | | |
| Tue's open hi 13.74 op. 200 | | | | | | |
| HOGS (CME) 100 lbs | | | | | | |
| ES | 45.77 | Jun 94 | 46.20 | 46.40 | 45.70 | 45.00 |
| Ed. sales | 45.30 | Jun 94 | 46.00 | 46.60 | 46.05 | 46.00 |
| ES | 53.47 | 44 Aug 94 | 54.00 | 54.20 | 53.47 | 55.00 |
| Ed. sales | 42.45 | Oct 94 | 41.31 | 41.67 | 41.05 | 41.00 |
| ES | 59.36 | 44 Aug 94 | 59.00 | 59.00 | 59.00 | 59.00 |
| Ed. sales | 42.45 | Oct 94 | 41.31 | 41.10 | 41.65 | 41.00 |
| ES | 41.80 | 40 Jun 95 | 42.05 | 42.40 | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| Ed. sales | 40.47 | Jun 95 | 40.88 | 40.95 | 40.75 | 40.75 |
| ES | 49.00 | 7 Jun 95 | 49.77 | 49.00 | 48.70 | 48.00 |
| Ed. sales 8.10 Tue's sales 7,410 | | | | | | |
| Tue's open hi 10.00 op. 200 | | | | | | |
| POUR BELLES (CMEP) 40,000 lbs - 11.25 | | | | | | |
| ES | 39.30 | Jun 94 | 40.90 | 41.93 | 39.40 | 40.00 |
| Ed. sales | 39.78 | Jun 94 | 40.05 | 40.75 | 39.75 | 39.75 |
| ES | 51.10 | 31 Aug 94 | 51.75 | 52.15 | 51.75 | 52.00 |
| Ed. sales | 49.75 | Jun 95 | 47.15 | 47.15 | 47.15 | 47.15 |

U.K. Court Blocks Takeover of Thrift By Lloyds Bank

LONDON — The High Court on Wednesday blocked Lloyds Bank PLC's proposed £1.8 billion (\$3 billion) takeover of Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society, stopping what would have been the first merger of a British bank and a thrift association.

The judge ruled that a Lloyds plan to make cash payments to people who had held accounts with C&G for less than two years violated the Building Societies Act of 1986, which governs the thrift industry.

The court, however, expressed approval of such payments to account holders of more than two years' standing, holders of deposit accounts and other entitled parties.

"Of course, I'm disappointed," C&G's chief executive, Andrew Longhurst, said.

"I'm anxious to proceed with the transaction," he said, adding that C&G could restructure the transaction or appeal the decision.

Together, C&G and Lloyds would have had about 7 percent of the market in home mortgage lending, which would make it Britain's fourth-largest lender.

This is the second time Lloyds has been thwarted in an attempt to expand through a takeover, after its bid for Cheltenham Bank PLC in 1991.

"Obviously we can't go ahead with the merger," said Philip Lawson, the bank's chief legal adviser. He declined to say whether there would be an appeal.

"We will need to consider the judgment carefully over the next few days before we consider appealing," Mr. Lawson said, adding that he was surprised by the decision.

If it had been approved, bank executives said, C&G's friendly merger with Britain's fifth-largest bank, part of an aggressive expansion into home mortgages, might have prompted other banks to bid for the country's 82 remaining thrifts — which are called building societies in Britain.

Calm Before Vote in U.K. Markets Braced for Conservative Defeat

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A calm has descended on financial markets on the eve of what is widely expected to be another severe drubbing for the governing Conservative Party in elections for the European Parliament on Thursday.

"The possibility of the Conservatives doing disastrously is already discounted to death," said Andrew Bell, equity strategist for Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

With 87 seats at stake, even the most optimistic poll estimates that the Tories will win only about 20. Others say they might be lucky to keep two. Results will be announced late Sunday.

"The range of possibilities runs from bad to awful for the Conservatives," said Ruth Lea, an economist for Lehman Brothers.

But, analysts point out, the advance publicity has been so bad that the possibility of a surprising good showing — which would be expected to buoy the markets — now looms large. Strategists in the London financial district said that if the Conservatives managed to win 20 or more seats, the markets could bounce back strongly.

British stocks were sharply higher Wednesday, with the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index rising 33.4 points, to 3,038.2.

[AFP-Exel News reported that prices were supported by a statement from Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, that U.S. inflation was "clearly restrained." British investors also took heart from April industrial production data, which showed a rise of 1.6 percent from March, exceeding market expectations.]

Even the currency markets, which are notoriously sensitive to any hint of political risk, look set to take even the worst outcome for the Conservatives in stride.

Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank, said talk of a post-election currency crisis was "off the wall." He said that last month the pound weathered local elections in which the Conservatives won only 27 percent of the vote, the party's worst showing since World War II.

Many analysts predict that even if the Conservatives won only as many as seven seats, the markets might take heart. Under this reasoning, such a showing would force the party to dump Prime Minister John Major, whose standing in the polls is the worst for a prime minister in 50 years.

"Quite a few people in the market would like to see Major replaced fairly quickly with someone who is more electable," said Peter Fellner, a British government-bonds strategist for NatWest Markets. They view any result that gives John Major a new lease on life as not the best outcome.

The absence of a clear successor to Mr. Major, however, throws that scenario into doubt. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clark, is increasingly seen as too pro-European to pass muster with the party's right wing, while the Board of Trade president, Michael Heseltine, who had a heart attack last year, is hobbled by concern over his health after the sudden death last month of the Labor Party leader John Smith, from a heart attack.

EU Backs Plastics Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Wednesday it had approved a proposed \$6.6 billion polypropylene joint venture between the plastics units of Montedison SpA and Royal Dutch/Shell Group on the condition that certain key technology would remain outside the partnership.

The commission said the two parties agreed last week that Montedison should retain control over its own specialized polypropylene technology. Montedison also has agreed to withdraw from its Montedison polypropylene-production joint venture with Petrofina SA, the commission said.

The new company, to be called Montell Polyolefins, will become the world's biggest manufacturer of polypropylene, a hardened plastic used in the making car parts such as bumpers and racks as well as other industrial products.

The company is projected to control 18 percent of the world market and 30 percent of West European production.

In trading Wednesday in Milan, Montedison's share price rose as high as 1,510 lire (95 cents) after the EU clearance, up from Tuesday's close of 1,464, before ending the day at 1,480.

Under the plan, Montedison will contribute 70 percent of Montell's assets and Shell the remaining 30 percent. The company will take on \$2.1 billion of Montedison debt, reducing Montedison's debt load by 20 percent.

The EU's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, said Montedison's commitment to sell its shares in Montefina would "significantly help preserve and develop real competition on the polypropylene market."

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2400 | 3500 | 2400 |
| 2200 | 3400 | 2300 |
| 2000 | 3200 | 2100 |
| 1800 | 3000 | 1900 |
| 1600 | 2800 | 1700 |
| 1400 | 2600 | 1500 |
| 1200 | 2400 | 1300 |
| 1000 | 2200 | 1100 |
| 800 | 2000 | 900 |
| 600 | 1800 | 700 |
| 400 | 1600 | 500 |
| 200 | 1400 | 300 |
| 0 | 1200 | 100 |

| Exchange | Index | Wednesday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| Amsterdam AEX | | 406.50 | 405.28 | +0.30 |
| Brussels Stock Index | | 7,631.89 | 7,604.00 | +0.37 |
| Frankfurt DAX | | 2,145.20 | 2,135.10 | +0.47 |
| Frankfurt FAZ | | 811.44 | 812.37 | -0.11 |
| Helsinki HEX | | 1,749.64 | 1,754.58 | -0.28 |
| London Financial Times 30 | | 2,411.70 | 2,381.90 | +1.25 |
| London FTSE 100 | | 3,038.20 | 3,004.80 | +1.11 |
| Madrid General Index | | 324.51 | 324.81 | -0.09 |
| Milan MIB | | 1,228.00 | 1,212.00 | +1.32 |
| Paris CAC 40 | | 2,048.51 | 2,023.74 | +1.22 |
| Stockholm Affarsvaeriden | | 1,860.96 | 1,863.93 | -0.16 |
| Vienna Stock Index | | 449.81 | 439.47 | +2.35 |
| Zurich SBS | | 984.40 | 978.00 | +0.65 |

Very briefly:

- British Aerospace PLC confirmed it was talking to the Dutch plane maker Fokker NV about linking up in the commuter aircraft business, possibly through the purchase of an equity stake.
- Klöckner & Co., the trading and services unit of Viag AG, reported a 1993 profit of 10.2 million Deutsche marks (56 million) after a 1992 loss of 56 million DM. The company said the improvement came exclusively from extraordinary items.
- The European Union's car sales rose 13.6 percent in May, to 1,010,000 units, compared with a year earlier.
- Skanska AB, a Swedish company, is close to completing negotiations to acquire a "large U.S. construction company," according to the Swedish business newspaper Dagens Industri.
- European airlines' estimated operating losses edged up in 1993, to \$2.24 billion from \$2.22 billion in 1992, the Association of European Airlines said, despite an 8 percent rise in passenger traffic.
- Pizza Hut UK said it planned to increase its number of outlets in Britain by 20 percent over the next two years, from the current 228.
- German crude steel production in May rose 14.7 percent from a year earlier, according to provisional figures.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Bundesbank Chips Away at Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank pursued its course of step-by-step reductions in money market rates Wednesday, in spite of the central bank's concerns about Germany money-supply growth.

The Bundesbank trimmed its lowest rate for securities repurchase contracts, which supply German banks with most of their refinancing, to 5.10 percent from 5.15 percent last week.

The move, which was largely in line with expectations, helped lift the DAX index of leading German shares 10.1 points, to 2,145.20.

The German bond market also

showed strength, rebounding from recent weakness after Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said he expected German inflation to slow further. The inflation rate was 2.9 percent annually in May, down from 3.1 percent in April.

He warned, however, that central banks would have to live with increased volatility in world bond markets, a result of the globalization of the markets.

"We have to live with volatility; we can't control it and put it back," he said.

Analysts commenting on the rate cut Wednesday generally expected

further cuts in the repurchase rate but doubted there would be any more near-term declines in the discount or Lombard rates.

"The repo rate is well on course to dip below 5 percent in late June," said Holger Schmieding, economist at Merrill Lynch Bank.

Bundesbank officials have said recently that repurchase rates have room to fall further, even though cuts in the discount and Lombard rates, the effective floor and ceiling for money market rates, are on hold "for the time being," according to Mr. Tietmeyer.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Despite U.S. Duty, Akzo To Raise Fiber Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — The chemical manufacturer Akzo Nobel NV said Wednesday it planned to triple production of its Twaron aramid fibers despite a punitive tariff imposed by the United States on the synthetic material.

Akzo declined to estimate the effect on its sales and earnings of the U.S. decision Tuesday to impose a duty of 56 percent on imports of Twaron.

In response to a complaint by Akzo's American competitor, Du Pont Co., the U.S. International Trade Commission ruled that Akzo had "materially injured" U.S. producers of the fiber by using "illegal pricing practices."

The ruling was the latest step in a long legal battle between Akzo and Du Pont, which dominates the market for aramid fibers with a 90 percent worldwide share.

The fibers are used in the defense industry, for bodies of fighter jets and for bulletproof vests. It has become an important element in several industries because it is stronger than steel and lighter than aluminum and could take the place of steel, aluminum, glass or asbestos.

Akzo, which may appeal the U.S. ruling, said the finding "frustrates both free access and development of the U.S. market and severely limits the choices of American customers."

But a spokesman for Akzo added that "growth isn't in the U.S." in the Twaron market and said the company had a policy of cultivating its markets in Asia and Europe.

The spokesman added that Akzo would pursue plans to expand its production capacity to 10,500 tons of the fibers a year from 3,500 at its two Dutch plants.

Du Pont filed the suit with the U.S. trade body last summer, claiming that Akzo had been selling its high-strength, heat-resistant fibers in the United States for less than it sold them for in the Netherlands and less than its manufacturing cost.

"The final ruling confirms our belief that Akzo's U.S. pricing practices were illegal under U.S. dumping laws," said Don Johnson, global business director for Du Pont's aramid fiber, Kevlar.

But Akzo said its Twaron fiber had been sold at market prices in the United States.

For more than a decade, Akzo has fought legal battles with Du Pont seeking unrestricted access to the U.S. market.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Racal's Earnings Delight Market

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Investors greeted Racal Electronics PLC's earnings report for the latest financial year by bidding the company's stock price up 5 percent Wednesday.

Although pretax profit at the provider of electronic and communication services fell 45 percent, to £26.4 million (\$40 million), that figure included £25.4 million in losses from asset sales and discontinued operations, up from charges of £10.9 million for similar items a year earlier. Without the one-time charges, pretax profit was about £51.7 million, at the top end of analysts' expectations.

Racal stock rose 11 pence on the day, closing at 249 pence. Racal said its data-communications business would have a profit margin of more than 5 percent on sales of more than £400 million this year, up from less than 1 percent on sales of £373.8 million in the latest year.

Leveraged Capital Holdings

Weekly net asset value on 06.06.94 US \$ 60.43

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B-7443

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT INVESTMENT FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, 17th June, 1994 at 10.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. To hear and accept the Reports of:
a) the Directors
b) the Auditor.
2. To approve the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1993 including the Statement of Net Assets as at 31st December, 1993 and Statement of Operations for the year ended 31st December 1993.
3. To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor with respect of their performance of duties for the period ended 31st December, 1993.
4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
5. To elect as Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders: Coopers & Lybrand S.C.
6. To declare a dividend in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1993.
7. To approve the payment of Directors' fees.
8. Any other business.
9. Adjournment.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of 17th June, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with one of the following banks who are authorized to receive the shares on deposit:

- Bayerische Vereinsbank A.G., Kardinal-Faust-Haus, D-80333 München
- Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66, rue de la Victoire, F-75009 Paris
- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GT EUROPE FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-21108

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8. Any other business.
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In order to take part at the meeting of 17th June, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Duff Forecasts and Market Myths for 1994
The US dollar will lose definition with continuing gold & energy commodities. Won't rise. Japan's economy & stock market will be weak. You did NOT read that in *FutureSource* - the Independent Investment Letter. Call Kyla Phillips for a sample issue (once only) of *FutureSource* Ltd. 7 Swallow Street, London: W1R 7HD, UK. Tel: (London) 71 439 6281 (071) 610 0100 or Fax: 71 439 6285

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Latest Chg

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| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------|--------------------------|---|----------|
| a Universal Bond Selection | SF | 77.26 | d DB Argentine Bd Fd | S | 9522.77 |
| d Universal Fund | SF | 171.49 | d DBSC - North Bond Fund | S | 10412.34 |
| e Van Brunt Selection | SF | 11241.89 | w Derivative Asset Alloc | S | 1193.72 |

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

2 Month Div. Yld PE 100% High Low Intest Ch'ge

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 97 | 38 | 100% | 26 | 6 | 9 | 63 | 42% | 31% | 43% |
| 135 | 10% | TerraQ | 600 | 40 | 1 | 10 | 11% | 11% | 11% |
| 136 | 10% | TerraQ | | | | 199 | 51% | 51% | 51% |
| 137 | 10% | TerraQ | | | | 199 | 51% | 51% | 51% |
| 138 | 10% | TerraQ | | | | 199 | 51% | 51% | 51% |
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| 140 | 10% | TerraQ | | | | 199 | 51% | 51% | 51% |
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THE WEATHER

Today: Cloudy and warmer;
Moderate winds.
Temperature tomorrow: High 72, low 61.
Detailed Report on Page 29

VOL. CIV No. 35,635

Herald



Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1944

THREE CENTS

Invaders Make Modest Advances; Repel All Nazi Counter-Attacks; Planes Hammer Foe's Airfields

Farley Quits As State Head Of Democrats

In an Unexpected Move as Campaign Nears, He Cites 'Business Duties'

Committee to Pick Successor July 11

Republicans Call Action a Definite Sign That Roosevelt Plans to Run

By Francis M. Stephenson

James A. Farley resigned unexpectedly yesterday as chairman of the Democratic State Committee on the eve of the 1944 Presidential campaign. Informing newspapermen that "business duties and obligations" would not permit him to give the time necessary for this work.

The genial state chairman, manager of the first two elections of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President but unopposed to the third term and to the impending fourth-term drive, made his unexpected announcement in a prepared statement which he handed to newspaper men in his office in the Biltmore Hotel. He has presided there as state chairman since 1930.

His statement was summed up in this paragraph: "We will soon be involved in another national campaign and one of great importance. My business duties and obligations are such that I could not possibly give the time necessary, and which I believe is necessary, to properly conduct that work, and for that reason I am resigning as chairman of the Democratic State Committee."

Still "Interested in Party" Newspaper men had a lot of questions, but Mr. Farley answered only one for the record, and that was an inquiry about his future political activity. He said: "It is only natural for a fellow who has always been a Democrat to be interested in the success of the Democratic party."

He said he will attend the Democratic National Convention at Chicago July 19 as a delegate. Asked if he would be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, as he was in 1940, he raised his hands forlornly and replied "no comment." The well known Farley smile made one of its rare appearances at the interview at this point. He was giving up a post he has enjoyed greatly, and he obviously was affected.

He called a meeting of the Democratic State Committee for July 11 at the National Democratic Club here for the election of a new state chairman. He offered no successor. Administration leaders had not agreed last night on a candidate. It was learned authoritatively that President Roosevelt knew in advance of Mr. Farley's decision, although not directly from the retiring chairman.

Republican leaders accepted the news as a definite sign that President Roosevelt would not run.

End-of-Week Opportunities

Classified from today's
HELP WANTED COLUMN

Americans Push Ahead in Italy, Win Civitavecchia, Rome's Port

Encounter First Resistance as Two Nazi Battalions Attempt a Delaying Action Below Tarquinia; Four-Day Drive Has Covered 60 Miles

By Homer Bigart
By Wirephoto to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
WITH THE 5TH ARMY ABOVE CIVITAVECCHIA, Italy, June 8.—Pushing northward along Highway No. 1, after seizing this important port in an advance covering sixty miles in four days, American troops encountered this morning the first organized resistance since they quit Rome.

About two battalions of enemy infantry, supported by tanks and self-propelled guns, attempted to halt the Americans from dug-in positions below Tarquinia. The enemy struck out so thinly across the six-mile coastal plain, however, that it was evident nothing

more than a delaying action was planned. Just above Tarquinia is the River Marta, which, with the uplands of Tuscany on the northern bank, affords a natural defense line. Civitavecchia, the Rome area's chief seaport, with a population of 36,000, fell without a shot yesterday morning. Advance patrols entering at 10 a. m. found that the Germans had evacuated the city seven hours earlier, leaving two seventy-foot 280 mm. railway guns sitting in the railroad yards. Other trophies included 88-mm. guns abandoned north of the town, a twelve-foot range finder, and (Continued on page 5, column 3)

Morgan Estate, Russians Gain Refused as Park In Local Attacks By State, Is Sold In Iasi Region

257-Acre Glen Cove Tract Purchased for \$120,000 by Unidentified Concern

The 257-acre East Island estate of the late J. P. Morgan on Matinecock Point, Glen Cove, L. I., one of the best known country homes in the United States, has been sold for a reported price of \$120,000 to an unidentified buyer as a speculative real-estate investment, it became known yesterday.

It is situated in the vicinity of several other large estates, including those of Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. E. H. Harbison, Paul Fryhill and Donald Geddes.

Announcement of the sale was made by Douglas Gibbons & Co., 73 East Fifty-seventh Street, rep-

(Continued on page 21, column 4)

Seize Important Height; Nazi Reports of Big Red Offensive Unconfirmed

LONDON, June 9 (Friday).—Red Army forces, in local attacks north and northwest of Iasi, Romania, yesterday captured an "important height" and then killed and captured 350 Germans trying to retake the position, Moscow announced today.

The Soviet Army organ "Red Star" meanwhile indicated that a great Russian drive, with Berlin as its objective, was imminent, saying in an editorial that "it is time to finish off the Germans."

"Our tanks are straining to race for the pavements of Berlin," "Red Star" said. "Our eye is turned to the west. Soon Russian infantry will march over German land."

The British Broadcasting Corporation picked up a Berlin broadcast of a D. N. B. dispatch saying the Russians on Wednesday launched "stubborn, dogged attacks" on newly won German positions on the heights north of Iasi. The broadcast apparently

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Flyers Pound Nazi Airfields In Front Zone

Blast 25 Bases Within 150 Miles of Fighting at Norm Beachheads

Allied Sorties Total 27,000 Since D Day

Rail Junctions Around Paris Bombed; Seine Bridges Are Hit Again

By Richard L. Tobin

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 8.—The tremendous Allied air cover above invasion beaches changed dramatically tonight to an Allied air offensive against twenty-five first-line German airfields within a radius of 150 miles of Bayeux and Caen, in Normandy, France.

Allied air superiority is so pronounced, despite increasing German air action, that every German airfield behind the Cherbourg-Le Havre landings within this radius is feeling the weight of Allied bombs. The pounding continued long after dark. There is no precedent for its concentration.

One by one the Allies are blasting seven airfields within fifty miles of the sandy beaches where reinforcements are arriving for Allied assault soldiers. The airfield are also attacking three more Nazi airfields within a 100-mile radius, and fifteen more within 150 miles—twenty-five Nazi air nests all told.

Supreme headquarters announced tonight that a total of 27,000 individual missions have been flown by the Allies in the period from dawn June 6 (D Day) to noon today. One hundred and seventy-seven enemy aircraft have been destroyed in the air in this same period, and 280 Allied aircraft are missing. A headquarters air expert said that Allied losses included all types of aircraft, and all missions since the invasion started, and that the 280 lost planes were about 1 per cent of the Allied planes involved.

The pounding of France goes on tonight without let up or hindrance by heavy bombers, medium bombers and light strafing planes. Behind the combat zone, fighter-bombers range over the countryside in a deep belt many miles south and southeast of the front.

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Indrberg in the Gilberts, Instructing U. S. Airmen

He Is Teaching Men Phases of High-Altitude Flying

DETROIT, June 8 (AP).—Charles A. Lindbergh, who reported recently to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for special duty with the Navy, is teaching American aviators in the Gilbert Islands phases of high-altitude flying, according to a letter received here today by O. A. Johnson, chief of the Ford Motor Company marine fleet.

The letter came from Mr. Johnson's son, a recent arrival in the Gilberts.

Mr. Lindbergh, who has been a consultant in the Ford Motor Company's aircraft operation, has been on leave for several weeks. Much of his work here had to do with high-altitude flying.

One of his close associates here said his high-altitude instructions in the Pacific have been with a type of plane which many flyers believed could not be operated at unusual heights.



ALLIED CHIEFS MEET—Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, left, naval commander; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, and General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of Allied ground forces, as they conferred yesterday on H. M. S. Apollo off the French coast

Eisenhower Asserts Events Justify His Faith

Back From France, He Says All Have Proved Ability to Carry Out Allied Plan

By the Associated Press
SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 8.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today in a confident appraisal of the first forty-four hours of the Allied invasion of France that his faith in the sea, air and ground units had been "completely justified," and that the ground forces under General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery were "performing magnificently."

Back at his command post after a trip to the invasion area aboard a British naval vessel, the Allied leader acknowledged that one rather strong counter-attack had developed, but he asserted confidently that the ever-increasing Allied forces could repulse it.

Correspondents at General Eisenhower's headquarters were told that the Allied troops had found scattered and well-prepared German field defenses in some sectors, but that Allied air power dominated the scene.

Nazi Radio Preparing People For Long Struggle in the West

By Joseph Barnes

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, June 8.—Nazi propaganda in Europe, which was seriously confused at the beginning of the invasion, has jelled on the third day of fighting in France into a formula in which calm and confidence are the chief ingredients. German radio and newspapers are surprisingly frank in their appraisal of the situation.

This pattern is in sharp contrast to the flood of German news

Bayeux Victors Mop Up Snipers, The Only Germans Left There

Allies Hold High Ground Commanding Roads, Rundstedt Believed Waiting for Best Time to Throw Rommel's Tanks Into the Fray

By Henry Buckley
For the combined Allied press
WITH ALLIED FORCES IN BAYEUX, France, June 8.—We are in Bayeux, a town lying about five miles from the coast and reached by a pleasant country road which climbs up through the gently rolling country of western Normandy. The Germans left only small parties of snipers in the town and the surrounding country. Apart from these snipers, the last Germans seen to have left Bayeux about 7 o'clock this morning.

These groups of snipers are an irritant rather than a serious threat. They lie hidden in the hedgerows, and though they pick off an occasional party, they do not seem to have offered any very serious resistance save in the actual coastal defense positions. Sometimes they surrender quite easily.

So we hold Bayeux and, which is militarily much more important, we hold the high ground that lies to the east and southeast of the town and commands the roads that converge upon Bayeux. Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt has not yet shown his hand, and speculation will be vain and unprofitable until he does so, and perhaps afterward. But it does seem clear that the enemy is completely satisfied but that the over-

Stimson Warns Of 'Hard Days' In the Invasion

Only 'First Hurdle Taken,' He Says, but Calls It 'Great Accomplishment'

By Leo Cullinan
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson warned today that "only the first hurdle has been taken" against the Germans with the establishment of a foothold in France, and that heavy Nazi counter-attacks can be expected in the "hard days ahead."

That the full fury of these counter-attacks will cost many American lives was clearly reflected in the gravity of Mr. Stimson's tone and his repeated cautioning against excessive optimism, at his first press conference since the invasion.

He emphasized that German troops are established in northern France in great numbers and that thousands of Americans are still pouring across the Channel. When they meet in inevitable battle the casualties will mount heavily on both sides.

In three days of the heaviest fighting to drive the Nazis from Rome last week, Mr. Stimson revealed, the American casualties were 2,379. American Army casualties in Italy up to May 30 were 9,011 missing, 38,554 wounded and 9,011 missing, a total of 57,533. Mr. Stimson praised as "a great accomplishment" the success of "Continued on page 2, column 6"

Nazis Battle Fiercely on French Front

Pour In Reserves All Along Line; Invaders Maintain Their Gains

Bayeux-Caen Area Is Still Contested

Allies Rush Aid by Sea After 24-Hour Lag Due to Weather on Channel

By Geoffrey Parsons Jr.

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 8 (Friday).—Allied forces in the Normandy bridgehead are making modest gains all along the front against elements of at least ten German divisions. It was stated officially at midnight tonight.

The enemy was fighting fiercely and has brought his reserves into action from one end of the battle line to the other. There have been severe but piecemeal enemy counter-attacks, but all reports reaching Allied headquarters indicated that all these attacks have been repulsed.

It was announced at headquarters that the first phase of the invasion, the securing of a foothold and defeating the enemy's local reserves, was completed. The second phase, consolidation of the foothold and successfully engaging enemy tactical reserves, was in progress early yesterday.

Battle for Caen Still On Prisons captured in the last three days indicated that elements at least of ten German divisions are in action on the battle front. At full strength ten German divisions would constitute a force of approximately 150,000, but on the Italian and Russian fronts lately the Nazi division has been organized around as few as 8,000 men.

Main points where the battle seems to be raging are in the Caen area and along the lateral road west of Bayeux. Armored units are engaged on both sides.

The capture of two types of German tanks, the radio-controlled Beetle, which made its first appearance in Italy, and the Hornet, was announced. The latter tank is an improved version of the German Mark IV, fitted with an 88-millimeter gun.

Flies Found Communications

The Allied air forces continued their heavy attacks on the French communications system on which the Germans must rely to reinforce their troops in the Cherbourg peninsula. American heavy bombers yesterday struck at bridges, railroad junctions and yards and airbases in a radius of 100 to 150 miles to the south, southeast and southwest of the battle front. It is significant of the lack of German resistance in the air that the 8th Air Force commander said that only a "medium-sized" fighter escort accompanied the bombers on these missions.

The identity of only one enemy division, the reconstituted 21st Panzer Division, one of the elite armored units of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's shattered Afrika Korps, has thus far been revealed at headquarters. The 21st Panzer is reported in action at the Caen area against the 6th British Airborne Division, which has established contact with sea-borne

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IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
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SPORTS

Rangers Within a Victory of First Cup in 54 Years

By Helene Elliott

Los Angeles Times Service

VANCOUVER, Canada — Their paths were intertwined, the two young stars who carried their teams to the Stanley Cup finals. For several memorable moments, the New York Rangers' defenseman Brian Leetch and the Vancouver Canucks' right wing Pavel Bure reached new heights until Leetch took the Rangers a giant step down the path to their first Cup in 54 years.

Leetch sparked a rally on Tuesday night with his 10th goal of the

STANLEY CUP FINAL

playoffs and set up three more as the Rangers got a 4-2 victory that gave them a 3-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game final round.

Only the 1942 Toronto Maple Leafs have ever rallied from a 3-1 deficit to win the Cup, and if the Canucks are to duplicate that, they must start by winning in Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. "The place is going to be a madhouse," said the Rangers' coach, Mike Keenan. "The fan support is bordering on fanatical."

Leetch also figured in a pivotal play for the Canucks by pulling down Bure on a breakaway that resulted in a penalty shot. Bure, who had set up Vancouver's second goal, had his shot stopped by Mike Richter's right leg and was not heard from again.

"I can't do a lot of the things Pavel can, so I just look for opportunities," Leetch said.

But there seemed to be little Leetch could not do in this game. Trevor Linden's re-direction of Jyrki Lumme's shot from the slot at 13:25 gave the Canucks their first

power-play goal of the series, and Cliff Ronning banged in the rebound of Bure's shot at 16:19 as the Canucks took a 2-1 lead.

When the Vancouver goalie, Kirk McLean, made a glove save on Leetch on a breakaway at 18:43, the game seemed to belong to the Canucks. But the Rangers clawed back, first on Leetch's long goal through a screen at 4:03 of the second period.

Then Leetch pulled Bure down and the referee, Terry Gregson, pointed to center ice, signaling a penalty shot. "It was a good call," Leetch said.

Bure tried the same move he had used against Calgary's Mike Vernon in Vancouver's first-round series. He scored a double-overtime goal against Vernon, but could not get past Richter.

"He came out from the net, and that's why I couldn't shoot," said Bure, who skated in on Richter and tried to slip a forehead shot past the goalie from about five feet away.

Richter got his right toe on the puck, no more than that. The goalie said he had seen Bure's use of that same move, but added: "I wasn't looking for that particular move, though. He's too good to think he has only one move."

The penalty shot was the seventh ever taken in the finals. None have been successful.

The Rangers, who had only five power plays to 11 for the Canucks, tied the score on a power play with 15:32 seconds left in the second period. Sergei Zubov, after taking a pass from Leetch, held onto the puck while several Rangers went to the net to screen McLean or be in



With the Canucks ahead, 2-1, New York goalie Mike Richter stopped Pavel Bure's penalty shot with his toe, and turned the tide.

position for rebounds. As a Canucks defenseman, Dave Babych, skated through the goalie's line of sight. Zubov let loose. The puck slipped

past McLean and into the goal. Alexei Kovalev broke the tie on another Ranger power play. Leetch dodged Brian Glynn at the blue

line and feathered a pass to Kovalev, who had sneaked behind Lumme. All Kovalev had to do was lift it over McLean's left arm.

With 2:04 to play, Steve Larmer's dump-in attempt bounced off Babych's leg and past a startled McLean.

Royals' Cone Keeps His Head, Beats Orioles for 9th Victory

The Associated Press

Forget winning the game. David Cone was happy to still have his head.

Cone became the AL's first nine-game winner on Tuesday night as Kansas City rallied with five runs in the sixth inning for a 7-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

He gave up five hits and two runs in eight innings. But his biggest accomplishment may have been withstanding two line-drive shots through the box.

In the third inning, Cone was hit on the left knee by a liner off the bat of Mark McLemore. Then, in the eighth, Rafael Palmeiro nearly decapitated Cone with another line drive.

"I'm just happy to be alive," said Cone. "I'm just happy to be here talking to you guys. One hit off my knee. One whizzed right by my ear. I didn't even see it, but I heard it."

Cone, at 34, joined Atlanta's Greg Maddux as the major league's only nine-game winners.

Chico Lind and Wally Joyner each hit two-run singles in the sixth for the Royals, who prevented Ben McDonald from getting his ninth victory. McDonald, who was knocked out in the sixth, was mak-

ing his first start since injuring a groin muscle on May 28. He gave up six runs and eight hits.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 1: Roger Clemens struck out a season-high 12 in Detroit, and Rich Rowland

AL ROUNDUP

hit a two-run homer as Boston ended a four-game skid.

Clemens, who gave up one run and four hits in seven innings, struck out seven in the first three innings. He yielded only Mickey Tettleton's homer in the seventh.

Blue Jays 9, White Sox 5: Wilton Alvarez had his 15-game winning streak stopped in Chicago as Toronto scored in each of the first six innings.

Roberto Alomar hit a two-run homer and an RBI single as the Blue Jays handed Alvarez, now 8-1, his first loss since Aug. 11. He shares the club record with LaMarr Hoyt, who won 15 straight in 1983-84. Darrin Jackson, who hit a grand slam in the first, drove in all five runs for the White Sox.

Rangers 10, Yankees 9: David Hulse and Jose Canseco each homered during a six-run first as Tex-

as, playing at home, outlasted New York.

Will Clark also homered and Esteban Beltrame went 3-for-4 with two RBIs as Texas won for the seventh time in nine games. Don Mattingly, Paul O'Neill and Bernie Williams homered for the Yankees, who have dropped five of six. O'Neill went 3-for-5 to raise his major-league-leading average to .431.

Athletics 6, Brewers 5: Ruben Sierra's second homer of the game snapped an eight-inning for host Oakland, which had blown a 5-0 lead.

Sierra hit a homer right-handed and one left-handed for the fourth time in his career.

Mariners 9, Indians 5: Felix Fermin hit an RBI single and Torey Lovullo added a three-run pinch-hit homer in the eighth as Seattle beat visiting Cleveland.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his major-league-leading 24th homer, and Tino Martinez also homered for the Mariners.

Twins 8, Angels 6: Dave Winfield's two-run single capped visiting Minnesota's two-out rally in the eighth after a California reliever, Joe Grabe, hit the first two batters he faced. Shane Mack and Kirby Puckett, to force in the tying run,

Budig Election Set As AL's President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — The American League was to get a new president on Wednesday, with the league's club owners set to elect Gene Budig, the chancellor of the University of Kansas, to succeed Bobby Brown.

Reports of Budig's impending election surfaced six weeks ago, and the search committee was to recommend him at the league meeting on Wednesday.

But the main business of the day was to be the labor proposal that probably will lead to a strike during the second half of the season.

Management's negotiator, Richard Ravitch, was to inform all owners in the afternoon of the details of the salary cap plan he intends to give to the Major League Baseball Players Association next week.

The owners agreed in January to revenue sharing — if there was a cap included. The players have consistently maintained they won't accept a salary cap and seem prepared to strike over the issue.

After getting the proposal next Tuesday, they will meet Thursday in Chicago to consider the plan. Then on July 11, they're expected to set a firm strike date, probably in early August.

Because the old collective bargaining agreement expired Dec. 31, players fear that owners will declare an impasse in bargaining and unilaterally implement a salary cap after the season, when the union has less leverage.

(NYT, WP)

Heat of Dodgers' Martinez Is Too Much for Marlins

The Associated Press

Ramon Martinez was in control — even without the benefit of any automatic strikes. Martinez pitched a three-hitter for his second straight shutout as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Florida Marlins, 2-0, on Tuesday night.

He walked none and struck out seven with a fastball clocked at 98 miles an hour. He also hit an RBI single — moments after an unusual strike call — and helped himself by gleefully handling five fielding chances.

"I feel so great tonight. I feel like a giant out there," Martinez said. "I feel like nobody can hit me."

The victory in Miami stopped the Dodgers' four-game losing streak and snapped the Marlins' longest winning string at five.

But Dave Weathers of the Marlins threw one pitch that no one could have hit.

When Raul Mondesi was slow to leave the on-deck circle in the second inning, the plate umpire, Joe West, told Weathers to throw. Weathers made a pitch without Mondesi in the batter's box and West — following baseball rules — automatically called it a strike.

"I said come on and he said no, so I said: 'Fine. Strike one,'" West said. West, who began umpiring in the NL in 1976, said he had never made that call in the majors.

Giants 3, Pirates 2: Matt Williams led off the 10th inning with his league-leading 21st home run, and San Francisco won in Pittsburgh. The victory was a costly one, however. Willie McGee, the Giants' right fielder, tore

his left Achilles' tendon running into the wall and may be lost for the season.

Phillies 7, Cubs 6: Billy Hatcher and Paul Quantrill, acquired in a trade last week, played key roles as Philadelphia handed visiting Chicago to its eighth straight loss. Hatcher singled home the tiebreaking run with two

NL ROUNDUP

outs in the eighth, while Quantrill got the last out in the eighth for his first NL victory.

Expos 3, Astros 2: Marquis Grissom singled home the go-ahead run in the seventh, and host Montreal won its sixth straight. The Astros loaded the bases with two outs in the ninth before John Wetteland struck out Steve Finley for his ninth save.

Braves 12, Padres 3: Fred McGriff homered and tied a career high with five RBIs as Atlanta, playing at home, beat San Diego for its seventh victory in eight games. McGriff homered for the third time in four games. He hit a three-run homer, his 17th, and a pair of RBI singles.

Reds 5, Cardinals 0: Cincinnati's Erskine Hanson, scratched from his last scheduled start because of poor pitching, held host St. Louis to one hit in eight innings, a single to Ozzie Smith with one out in the first. Hanson then retired the next 20 batters. Cincinnati scored five times in the sixth.

Rockies 10, Mets 8: Jose Vizcaino's error at shortstop in the eighth gave Colorado the go-ahead run against visiting New York.

To our readers in Belgium

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEN! PERFUME SMELLS A LOT BETTER ON MON!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KASHY

SYSMO

ABHORR

BOWELL

When they didn't win the balloon race, they were known as...

Answer: "JUMBLE"

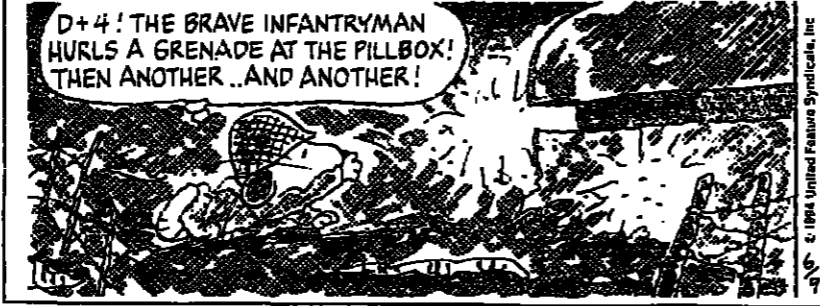
Answers tomorrow

Yesterday: JUMBLE, TROTH, SIEGE, NAUGHT, INVOKE

Answer: What King Arthur got out before he got to bed? "JUMBLE, TROTH, SIEGE, NAUGHT, INVOKE"

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PEANUTS



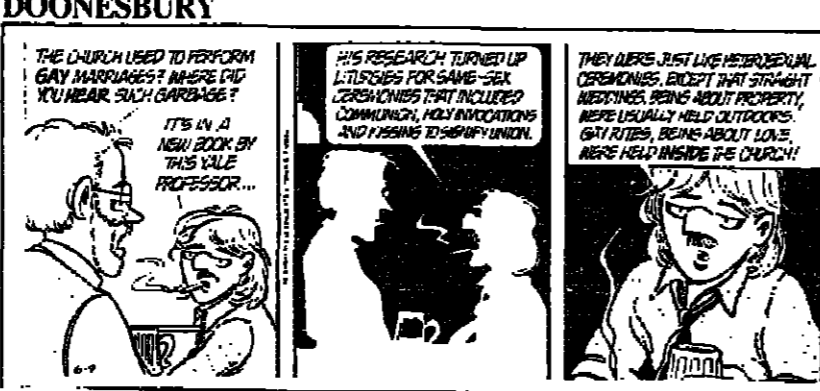
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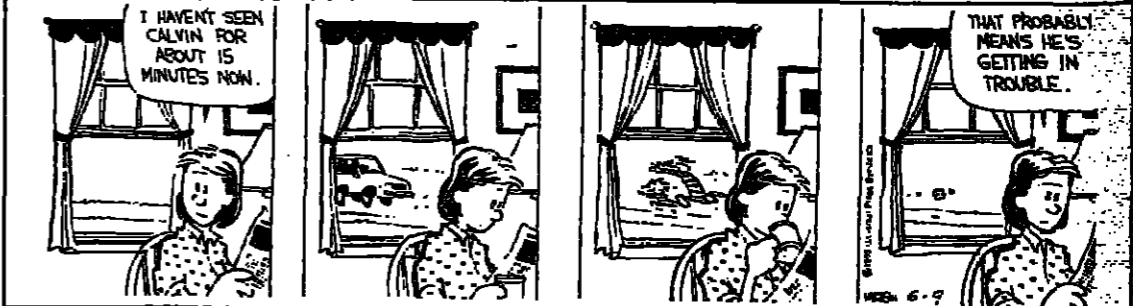
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DOONESBURY



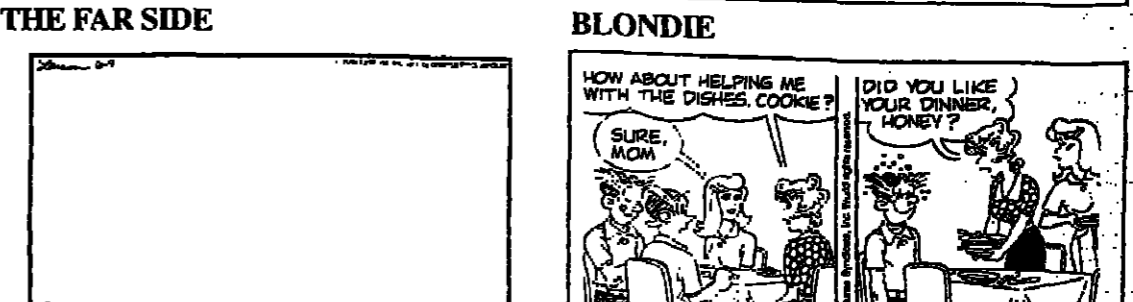
CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



ART BUCHWALD

To the Class of '94

WASHINGTON — To the graduating class of 1994 — I salute you.

You are the future and will carry on the work our generation has started.

This is what we have to offer you: We are the only country on earth that can give you a "fat-free" world.

Not to mention the myriad of diet drinks with all the necessary vitamins to make you healthy and alert.

When you leave this university you will have a choice of thousands of shampoos, moisturizers, overnight skin creams, sunscreens, and perfumes so powerful that you will become irresistible to the opposite sex.

Wait, there's more. At this very moment you can purchase the car of your choice with no money down and 48 months to pay, not including tags, taxes and delivery charges.

As you walk around this great nation of ours you will notice store after store window painted white with large signs reading "For Lease" or "For Rent." We are leaving you all of them. Other stores carry equally large signs which say "Going Out of Business."

Everybody declaring bankruptcy looks to your generation to bail them out with taxpayers' money.

What else do we have for you? Go to any department store or shopping mall and we will give you a 50 percent discount plus 25 percent off the price marked on the tag. This offer is good until Saturday.

The sale has nothing to do with big D-Day reductions on refrigerators.

Redesign at Windsor Castle

LONDON — Five of the nine rooms in Windsor Castle that were damaged by fire in 1992 will be entirely redesigned by the Sidel Gibson Partnership architectural firm, Buckingham Palace said Wednesday. Restoration work is scheduled to end in mid-1998.

tors, television sets and Nintendo games.

We are offering you something that no other generation has ever had — you can now win \$40 million in the state lottery. All you have to do is pick the right seven numbers, which should not be a problem, particularly if you are good at math.

Wait, there's more. Because we believe in you, we will provide health insurance to you at a price you can afford — with a \$5,000 deductible.

If you choose to go into government service we will guarantee you legal advice in case you have to give testimony before a special prosecutor.

And speaking of sexual harassment — I urge you never to enter a room (any room) in an office building without witnesses. There are not enough lawyers graduating today to handle all the cases being filed by members of one sex or another who feel that they had been wronged.

My advice to the male graduates out there is that you carry a cellular phone at all times and, if someone in the office tries to hug you, call your mother.

Our generation is so proud of what your generation has accomplished. If you hadn't bought CDs with our money, God knows where the American music industry would be today. Your devotion to rock music and concerts is the difference between a stagnant and thriving economy.

So the moment has come. As you accept your diploma remember that more than ever before your success depends on whether you wear Nikes or Reeboks.

My biggest hope for you this morning is that, when you are out in the cold world on your own, the person who delivers your Domino's pizza takes more than 30 minutes, so that you will not have to pay for it.

I also pray that whatever headache relief you take will act twice as fast as the one you took in the past.

Good luck. God bless and, if you have thank-you notes to write for your graduation gifts, do it fast before the U.S. postage rates go up.

Looking Out: An Arab Feminist's Vision

By Mark Kurlansky

PARIS — When the Moroccan feminist Fatima Mernissi was working on her doctorate at Brandeis University in the early 1970s, her contacts with American feminists were strained. She was criticized for her red lipstick and blue mascara and jangling silver jewelry. They pointed out that this was simply responding to corporate advertising, making a woman part of a product sales.

Though it was seldom understood, Mernissi would try to explain, "But, you see, I come from a culture where women were not allowed to wear makeup."

Being a feminist is slightly different if you were born in Fez in 1940 and raised within the well-kept, closely guarded gate of a harem. The daughter of a woman who could neither read nor write, Fatima Mernissi is a sociologist at the University Mohammed V in Rabat. Her sixth book, "Dreams of Trespass: Tales of a Harem Girlhood," has just been published in the United States.

And not only does she wear makeup and wondrous arrays of jewelry along with clothes that show a Moroccan flair for blending impossible colors like fuchsia, scarlet and orange, but she is perfectly happy to have men hold doors for her. "I came from a place where women held doors for men," she said.

Her book is a reminiscence of her childhood in a Fez harem told through the eyes of a young girl. Written in the Arab storytelling tradition, it is only loosely based on her own experience. "My childhood was not as nice as this," she said.

Though she portrays harem life with a picturesque charm, she has not forgotten its oppression. Her book is called "Dreams of Trespass" because that is what she remembers women doing in a harem, looking at a square of sky in the courtyard and dreaming of simple things like walking freely in the street. She writes of the concept of *haram*, sacred boundaries that prescribe behavior in a society — the line between men and women, for example. "Education is to know the haram," one woman tells the narrator.

There is some bitterness. When the women learn that in Europe, which they call "snowland," the Nazis were requiring Jews to wear a yellow star, it was reasoned by the harem women that "The Allemanne forced the Jews to wear something yellow whenever they stepped out into the streets, just as the Muslim men asked the women to wear a veil, so they could be spotted immediately."

Mernissi makes a distinction between "imperial" and "domestic" harems. Westerners usually imagine imperial harems that were palaces owned by wealthy, powerful men who bought hundreds of women slaves and kept them cloistered and guarded by

eunuchs. These harems had disappeared by World War I, when the Ottoman Empire was dismantled and the Western conquerors outlawed the practice.

Mernissi, on the other hand, was raised in a domestic harem that was an elegant walled house, but not a palace, and was inhabited by a large extended family with the intention of keeping women from having contact with the outside world. Some domestic harems still exist in the Gulf states, although the nationalist movement that won Moroccan independence ended the harem practice in her country. Today these beautiful tiled homes of Fez are dilapidated and either abandoned or inhabited by squatters who have migrated from rural areas.

The women who were intended to live there like Mernissi, went on to be educated modern Arab women living in the outside world.

"I am so lucky," said Mernissi, in Paris recently for a writers conference. "If I had been born two years earlier, I would have had no education. I came at just the right time." Her book is filled with the excitement of that time, the dream and promise of Arab nationalism. Her mother, who spent her life in a harem with no education, was a nationalist and because of that, wanted her children to go to school. "These women cut off from the world had the capacity to smell ideas," she said.

The nationalists, who were fighting the French, had promised to create a new Morocco, with equality for all. Every woman was to have the same right to education as a man, as well as the right to enjoy monogamy," she wrote. Her father and uncle took only one wife each because they were nationalists.

A great deal of "Dreams of Trespass" is about women smelling ideas and teaching their daughters how to do it and teaching them how to survive as women. "You have to learn to scream and protest, just the way you learn to walk and talk," her mother told her. The point of "A Thousand and One Nights," the classic tale of Scheherazade, who was not decapitated by the king because she kept him fascinated with her stories, was summed up when the young girl in Mernissi's book cried, "But how does one learn how to tell stories which please kings? Mother mumbled, as if talking to herself, that that was a woman's lifetime work."

Mernissi acknowledges that many of the dreams of Arab nationalism have not been realized. Polygamy has not been banned, women have not achieved equal status to men and democracy is not the prevailing system in the Arab world. She is both an outspoken critic and an outspoken admirer of the Islamic world. Her doctoral thesis, "Beyond the Veil: Male-Female Dynamics



Fatima Mernissi's latest book focuses on a girl growing up in a harem.

in Modern Muslim Society" is a well-known textbook in the United States. "The Veil and the Male Elite," though banned in her native Morocco, is widely read in the Arab world. There is even a pirated Arab edition in Syria.

In her writing she has tried to demonstrate that the shortcomings of Arab rule are not intrinsic to religious teaching, that the Islamic religion is manipulated by people in power for their own purposes. She teaches that you must always ask about the agenda of the person who is speaking in the name of Islam. "If you hear someone talk about a holy war," she said, "that means that someone is trying to make the war holy."

Islam is a religion with a complicated literature that lends itself to such manipulation. There is so much of this that she writes of "a need to create a science for the detection of fabricated tradition." The repression of women, she believes, is just such a fabricated tradition. She belongs to a North

African women's group, which has published a book collecting Islamic religious teachings that endorse women's rights.

"If people want to scavenge Islam to find the verses and teachings that support women's rights, they can find them. But who is looking for them?" she said.

Mernissi has been scavenging Islam for some time but in her newest book she has put aside the academic debate about Islamic teachings and written about her own life. To her, feminism is not so much about how a woman dresses or even what a religion teaches. To have been born in a harem and become a respected international academic is in itself a message. She said it very simply: "However constrained a person you are, you can always have a dream and a vision. If you hang on to it, you can change the world. That is my story."

Mark Kurlansky's most recent book, on European Jewry, will be published this year.

PEOPLE

Pierce Brosnan Selected As James Bond No. 5

Pierce Brosnan, a steely-eyed Irishman known for his action roles, will be the new James Bond. In 1986, Brosnan was prominently mentioned as the next 007 but missed out when NBC revived the previously canceled "Remington Steele," the TV series Brosnan starred in. At that time Timothy Dalton got the Bond role, following in the footsteps of Sean Connery, George Lazenby and Roger Moore. Dalton, who played Bond in two films, gave up the job this spring.

The biographer Nigel Hamilton said he has given up plans for a second volume about John F. Kennedy because of interference from the Kennedy family, according to The Boston Globe. The author outlined the family's feuds roughly two years ago with his sex-obsessed best-seller, "JFK: Reckless Youth." Carol Schenker, publicity director for Random House, Hamilton's publisher, said the second volume was shelved because there are too many Kennedy books already.

The comedian Jackie Mason says he is returning his Tony because he wasn't invited to appear on this year's awards show. Mason is appearing in New York in "Jackie Mason — Politically Incorrect." He received a special Tony in 1987 for an earlier one-man show on Broadway. A Tony spokesman, Keith Sherman, said the show's producer had to be selective. "There were a lot of stars who asked to be on the show," he said.

Jack Palmer, Billy Crystal and other stars of "City Slickers II" attended the movie's premiere in Atlanta to benefit former president Jimmy Carter's inner-city Atlanta Project. Crystal joked that a third "City Slickers" is being planned. "It's going to be subtitled 'Beating a Dead Horse.'"

The National Symphony Orchestra in Washington will give a farewell concert on June 17 for *Metastaseas Rostropovich*, who is leaving after 17 years as music director.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 7 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

| Europe | Today | | | Tomorrow | | |
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